密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
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AT THE CLOSE OF the Washington Conference, the *Review* took the occasion to point out editorially that the responsibilities of China had been greatly increased and that there were those who perhaps held the view that if the country was given enough rope it would hang itself, thus making the way easier for international intervention or such other steps as some of the world's materialists hold to be necessary. The attitude was not indiscernible, even during the Conference, on the part of some of the various individuals of the nationalities represented that the best way to convince the United States that its confidence and benevolence toward China was misplaced was to give China an opportunity to prove this herself by increasing her responsibilities. It is not surprising then to find a parallel of this in the editorial columns of the March issue of the *World's Work*, under the head of the Washington Conference. The excerpt referring to China reads:

> The international agreement to respect China's territorial integrity has secured to that country the only opportunity which any race of people deserves, namely, the opportunity to achieve nationhood unhandicapped by foreign interference. The rest is China's responsibility. *If she cannot now attain unity, modern political and industrial institutions, and the national power to command the respect of the world, she will deserve whatever fate the second generation hence may choose to mete out to her.* (*The italics are ours*)

It is not, to be sure, clear that the Conference has wholly loosened Japan's hold upon Manchuria. Neither was the United States at one time free from the menace of Napoleon's control of the Louisiana Purchase. But if anything like American resourcefulness, courage, and character resides in the Chinese people, surely it were childish to complain that her four hundred million people must permanently have a policeman for every foot of her territory to protect her against the aggressions of a puny neighbor of seventy millions. If China is in earnest about Manchuria, she can put her own house in order and then demand what she pleases of Japan. The tail of the Asiatic dog cannot permanently wag the body if the dog has a backbone.

THE significance of this statement cannot be overestimated, representing as it does the opinion of a section of the American press and, perhaps, a large section of American opinion. The *World's Work* is a publication well thought of by its numerous American readers and its views are given weight in many sections. To have then the statement: "If she cannot now attain unity, modern political and industrial institutions, and the national power to command the respect of the world, she will deserve whatever fate the second generation hence may choose to mete out to her." is an indication of the graveness of the situation with which China is today confronted. The usual argument that

this statement was written by one not familiar with China's difficulties might be made but how many of the world's people are in a position to know intimately China's problems? The outside world only knows that which is apparent from surface indications and surface indications in China are far from reassuring. There does not seem to be any appreciation in the delightful scramble of internal affairs on the part of the Chinese people that their show is not being staged for their own particular benefit and profit but that there is also the world in the gallery, given tranlations from the press and platform, which does not understand the psychology of the Chinese people, does not know their reasons for such conditions as exist and cannot, and perapsh, will not. The people of China must be awakened to the grave danger in the growing scepticism that is present in the Western world. It is possible that this mood is not without its aids and abetters but the cause from which the scepticism arises must be abolish in so far as is possible and as rapid as possible. China's present question is whether or not the rest of the world is going to be satisfied to sit by see and the country take its natural, desultory course in working out its own salvation or whether urged on by the modern instinct for immediate activity, and intervention political things Chinese may not be swept away by an angered loss of patience. China herself must answer this question and in her answer lies the fate of the nation.

FOR THE SEVENTH TIME the Municipa Council of Shanghai has submitted for the consideration of its ratepayers and voters a press ordinance, seeking to bring into line the publication of newspapers and other printed matter in the port city. The ordinance provides for the registration of all printers and publishers, all editors, and all those who produce by a mechanical process any matter for general distribution The Chinese Publishers' Association, the Chinese Publishers' Guild, the Shanghai Publishers' Union, and the Association of Chinese Newspapers of Shanghai, all Chinese organizations, have arisen in protest against the measure and have been supported by the Publication Committee of the National Y. M. C. A. The press of the city, foreign and Chinese, has been aroused to comment both pro and con. Interpretations are being freely made and published The protest of the organizations mentioned has taken the form of a full page advertisement in all the daily newspapers of the city. The interpretation given the proposed bye-law by the Chinese press makes all matter, typewritten as well as printed, for general news circulation subject to the registration, and attention is called to the particularly severe punishment for nonregistration, a fine not to exceed $300, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

IT is most peculiar that a Municipal governing body should attempt to regulate in any way its press, not that such regulation might not at times be advantageous to the organization under certain circumstances. One can imagine the Council as going a step further in specifying the length of the skirts of its female element or some other equally as necessary moral step. What can be accomplished by registration is more than questionable. The interpretation given from one source that Bolshevistic propaganda—again the undefinable derivitive of Bolshevism—can thus be eliminated. But the bye-law makes no such statement and certainly no steps can be taken if specific statements of what constitutes a radical publication and an offense against the peace of the city are not minutely outlined. No grounds for a refusal to accept a registration are given and this apparently would be left to the personal opinion of the registrar, making him a czar the realm of publishing. Of what assistance can registration be to the police when by placing a name and address at the disposal of the city, one can print anything that borders on the laws of libel without trangressing them? Again will each seperate issue of a daily newspaper have to be registered before it can be circulated? If not what assurance will the Council have that a publication may not become Bolshevistic over night and what action could the Council take under its bye-law if it did?

BY far the most interesting interpretation that has been placed on the law is the one given by a correspondent in the open column of the *North China Daily News*, who suggests this amendment of interpretation:

> The object of this By-Law being to prevent publication and/or distribution in the International Settlement of scurrilous, seditious, libellous, scandalous or obscene matter or statements, which may tend to disturb public peace and order.
>
> That nothing in this By-Law shall be construed as detrimental to, and/or empower the Council to "muzzle" and/or unduly, unfairly or unjustly interfere with the respectable newspaper publishers and printers and/or fair criticism.

Such a view is refreshing. What of the extraterritorial rights of the foreign press? Are the laws of libel of the various countries not sufficiently strong to satisfy conditions in Shanghai? Is the Mixed Court such a powerless institution that it cannot deal with similar matters? There exists in the new code of China a guarantee to individuals and organizations against attacks from the press similar to that obtaining in Westen countries and most certainly this can be enforced. Under no consideration can American publications be forced to submit to a by e—law which is in direct contravention to guaranteed constitutional rights.

THE repeated effort of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai to obtain the passage of such a press bye-law seems futile and foolish. The law has no purpose and can achieve no elimination of radical propaganda. If the Council desires to do away with radical propaganda why not go a step further and do away with all subsidized news material from the nations, parties, and individuals which continually floods the publications of Shanghai. Why not prohibit the circulation of news such as all nations are guilty of in an attempt to establish a bias or a "favorable impression" among the Chinese? It is to be hoped that the press bye-law will be ignominously and unanimously defeated. Shanghai cannot afford to approximate the press laws of Japan, where a "jail editor" is a permanent member of the staff of every publication, whose duty it is to "lie out" the punishment meted out for an offense against the Empire, or a disagreement with the views of the administration. The history of the development of the newspaper has been the history of the fight for freedom of speech. If the press is to be interfered with, then Heaven help the individual. The right of criticism is as necessary to the press as the air its editors breathe. This criticism may not always be accurate, it may not be in accordance with the views of the majority, and it may be inflammatory, but it must be free. There is always a cause, real or imaginary, for press criticism and an elimination of the cause is more essential than the elimination of the criticism. Disturbance of the peace is already a crime and when the newspapers or publications go into this field they may be easily

punished. It is not necessary, it is to be hoped, in a well policed city for every editor to wear a dog tag in order that he may be known.

The Washington Conference and the New Diplomacy

BY J. B. POWELL

WHEN President Harding, on Febuary 10, personally submitted the various treaties agreed upon at the Washington Conference to the United States Senate for ratification, he was responsible for an interesting and somewhat amusing incident of far reaching significance in the diplomatic relations of nations. The incident had to do with the matter of "Open Dipomacy," a subject about which we have heard much since the beginning of the European War in 1914 and especially since the Paris Conference.

President Harding arrived at the Capital and was ushered into the Senate chamber at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Although the President did not decide to appear personally before the Senate until a few hours previously there was a large crowd in the galleries and every seat on the Senate floor was filled, with members of the House of Representatives and other privileged persons standing about the walls of the Senate chamber. Seceretary Hughes and several other members of the Cabinet were also present. Just before President Harding entered the Senate a clerk came in through the folding doors and deposited on the table before which he was to stand, a large package, probably two feet long and almost as high. The package was wrapped in light brown paper and tied with red cord. A whisper went about the crowded room, everybody wondering what the package might contain. One facetious newspaper man in the press gallery suggested that President Harding had stopped to do some shopping on his way from the White House.

The curiosity of the Senators and Representatives, and of the lesser lights, was soon satisfied, for President Harding in his opening remarks, pointing to the package in front of him said:

"Accompanying the treaties I bring to you the complete minutes of both plenary sessions and committee meetings, and a copy of the official report made for me by the American delegation to the Conference. Both the complete minutes and the official report of the American delegation are new accompaniments to the executive report of a treaty or treaties, but they are fitting testimonials to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked, and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the conference so recently adjourned. I trust they will facilitate that ample and helpful understanding which is desirable in the Senate, and reflect that understanding which was the keynote of the Conference itself."

There was a pronounced stir in the audience when the President made this statement, for most realized that this was a new departure in diplomacy, even in the United States where open covenants, openly arrived at, has always been the rule since the adoption of the American Constitution which makes approval of the Senate necessary in all treaty-making by the executive branch of the government. A qualification might be made to the foregoing statement, for President Wilson violated this custom when he entered the secret negotiations at Paris and later upon his return to the United States when he refused to supply the Senate with the minutes of the Paris Conference—all of which contributed a great deal toward the rejection of the Treaty and League Covenant by Congress and the consequent overthrow of the Wilson Administration in the last national election.

Immediately after President Harding concluded his address to the Senate, Senator Lodge arose and moved that the various treaties be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for detailed consideration. The motion was adopted without vote and the history-making event was over. Within a week, the Foreign Relations Committee issued in printed form the complete record of the Conference which consisted of the following:

"President's Address to the Senate.

"Letter of the Secretary of State Submitting Treaties to the President.

"Invitations to the Conference.

"Proceedings of the Plenary Sessions of the Conference.

"Minutes of Committee on Limitation of Armament.

"Minutes of Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

"Report of American Delegation, Including Treaties and Resolutions."

This volume, resembling somewhat in size, the last edition of the China Year Book, containing 910 pages and roughly 450,000 words is now being issued free to the public. Aside from the mechanical achievement of actually issuing the book within a week of the close of the Conference, it is a testimonial to the new doctrine of Open Diplomacy. The President's action, combined with the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to issue the treaties and minutes of the Conference to the public at once, should expedite the passage of the treaties by the Senate, and doubters will have an interesting psychological study in the American public which is now being educated wholesale in foreign affairs. The action of the American President. and the American delegation regarding Conference publicity is also certain to have an interesting effect upon public opinion in the other countries that participated in the meeting. It is to be expected that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour will follow a similar course in England, but it will be especially interesting to observe the methods adopted regarding publicity of matters affecting the Conference negotiations, in other countries, notably France and Japan, since these two nations have been the worst offenders of all in the last few years from the standpoint of secret diplomacy.

Since China has been one of the worst sufferers of all nations from the baneful effects of secret diplomacy, not only on the part of outside nations affecting her interests, but also from the standpoint of her own corrupt officialdom, it has been significant to note that the open diplomacy of the Conference probably benefitted China more than any other nation at the Conference. One of the Chinese delegates at the Conference when shown the published report on the Conference, probably thinking of the monumental task of translating it into the Chinese language, facetiously remarked that the situations now was almost as bad as previously. "Formerly we had no publicity, and now we have so much publicity that no one has time to read all of it.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China and legal adviser to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference, has just written a book on the subject of "Secret Diplomacy," which

has been issued by Harcourt, Brace and Company, publishers, of New York. Since the book deals entirely with the subject under discussion in this article, it is appropriate to outline some of his conclusions herewith. In referring to the secret treaties of the War, he says:

"Japan in her action with respect to Shantung and in secretly making the Twenty-one Demands on China, was first in the attempt to utilize the great struggle for narrowly selfish gain, in this case not entirely at the expense of the enemy but of a neutral and of her allies. Nor did other governments keep themselves free from the temptations of prospective conquest, with the risk of making war interminable and putting the world face to face with revolution, anarchy and famine. As early as February, 1915, the Russian Foreign Mininster informed the French and British ambassadors of the territorial acquisitions which Russia desired to make through the war, including a great part of Turkey in Europe and Asia. The French and British Governments expressed their readiness to agree, provided a number of claims made by France and England were satisfied. Italy entered the war, as is well known, on condition of her claims for territorial annexations being satisfied. She agreed to the Russian demands on the same condition."

Dr. Reinsch then tells of the further Russian attempt to "lock the door against any chance of Poland regaining her lost national rights. The entry of Rumania in 1916 led to additional arrangements. These agreements were kept strictly secret and" the millions who were laying down their lives in the war had no conception of this intricate web of bargains."

The disastrous effect of this is explained by the former American Minister to China,—"these agreements have aroused the greatest resentment because they were in several cases directed against the interests of third parties, and particularly because when the United States was making its enormous and unselfish sacrifices, these treaties were kept from its knowledge. That the American Government should not have been informed of the secret treaties made at the instance of Japan in which American interests were most seriously affected, and that just after these agreements had been concluded the statesmen, who had been closely connected with according to these arrangements on the part of Great Britain, at the price of British control of the islands of the South Pacific, came to the United States to stimulate the practical devotion there to the cause of the Allies, is a fact that will unfortunately help to give munition to those who are unfavorable to any real friendly understanding between the two great English-speaking powers. The secret commercial policy pursued by Great Britain during the war is also justly subject to severe criticism as giving food and subsistance to the growth of deep suspicion on the part of even the most faithful of friends."

In another chapter showing that the secret diplomacy of the war has continued since the armistice, the author states: "Whatever we may think about the exact share of the blame for having brought on the great catastrophe which should be attributed to secret methods and policies, we cannot have any doubts about their influence since the armistice. Whether or not secret diplomacy brought on the war, it certainly has not ended it. War still exists, not only when actual hostilities are going on, but in the whole temper of international affairs—continuing enmity, continuing armaments, unending waste of human effort. Thus for one thing, the entire Near Eastern situation remains unsettled—. But be it East or West, there is the same return to the old game of balancing off gains and changing boundaries without consideration of the rights of the respective peoples. The costly mistakes of the congresses of Vienna, Paris and Berlin are being repeated."

The general effect of this return to eighteenth century diplomacy, has been to destroy and undermine public confidence, two outstanding examples of which exist in conditions in Russia today and the condition of public opinion in the United States which thus far has defeated every attempt to bring about cooperation of America in the rebuilding of Europe. Dr Reinsch discusses the development of the American system of government which provides for the review of treaties by the Senate and also devotes much space to attempts which have been made in England to bring about a similar method. One phase of the discussion of special interest now is a number of quotations from Mr. Balfour, chief of the British Delegation to the Washington Conference, who, according to the author, "rather emphasized the need of secrecy in dealing with foreign affairs. e thinks that such matters should not be aired too frequently in the House of Commons, because indiscreet speeches, which can be perfectly appraised in the House, may make bad blood when reported. Diplomatic conversations must be kept confidential if you are to work the European system at all. But though the House of Commons does not and cannot know the current details of international negotiations, it is not uninformed. This plainly is the language of a statesman to whom the idiosyncrasies of the European system are so familiar that they seem to be the only natural state of affairs. The statement is made from the point of view of the expert who rather resents any sort of interference on the part of less informed."

Perhaps Dr. Reinsch is prophetic when he concludes the discussion of this chapter: "This argument brings out all the strong points of the system of secret diplomacy under the existing conditions of international politics, but it contains no hint that these conditions need improvement. *They cannot, as a matter of fact, be improved until some strong nations, even at the risk of disadvantage to themselves, take the lead in placing diplomatic affairs on a broader basis.*"

Dr. Reinsch's book takes on considerably greater importance when it is known that the material it contains was presented late in 1920, in a series of lectures before the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, when he was president of the latter. Probably his greatest contribution has been in his attempt to remove from diplomacy that indefinable web of superior wisdom or prescience which the professional diplomat has spun about himself and his actions. He says:

"To any one familiar with the usual methods of foreign offices and of diplomatic representatives, the idea that foreign affairs are really handled in this manner, like mental legerdemain, becomes quite grotesque. Complicated manipulations with respect to movements far in the future, looking to still more distant results, that kind of diplomatic planning exists more in the imagination than in the actual conduct of foreign affairs. In the majority of cases foreign offices meet each situation as it arises, relying indeed on precedents and having certain underlying aims and purposes but giving more attention to the facts immediately present and often satisfied with anything that will ease a troublesome or embarassing situation——."

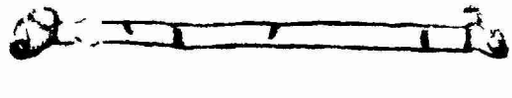
"If democracy means anything," says Dr. Reinsch, "its significance for the Welfare of humanity

must lie in the value of allowing constantly more and more minds to participate in the great things of the world. Not only would such participation seem to be a natural right of the human mind, but also the things most worth while can be achieved only when the ablest and best can freely lend their efforts. To all this a narrow system of secret management by a limited heirarchy is hostile. The old diplomacy rests entirely on scepticism as to the wisdom and self-control of the people. The people are merely material for statesmanship. This conception is blind to the fact that every thing that is great in modern life has arisen through the freedom with which talent may manifest itself wherever found and that in all pursuits of humanity that are worth while, innumerable minds cooperate, in a degree as warranted by their capacity to bring about sound action and improvement.——"

At the time these lines are being written, the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate had just begun consideration of the various treaties agreed upon in the Washington Conference. That there will be a full and complete hearing and investigation goes without saying. The chief opposition to ratification will center about the Four-Power Treaty negotiated by America, Great Britain, France and Japan which takes the place of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Since this treaty or agreement to preserve the *status quo* in the Pacific resulted eargely from private conversations, on the part of the official representatives of the four nations concerned, to the members of the Senate it carries a sinister significance. It may be assumed that the tenor of these negotiations will be dragged out into the light of day. This may result in considerable embarrassment to some of the parties concerned and may also lead to the adoption of reservations to the treaty on the part of the Senate. But regardless of this, it may be assumed that the Washington Conference has set a new mark for world diplomacy that will stand and in all probability ultimately become general in the relations of the various nations of the world.

Truly it has been said that, "Peoples do not make war; wars are made by governments." The European War was started by governments largely with aims of selfish advantage in mind. It became so terrible, however, in its final stages that the peoples of the various nations who pay the bills—were affected in every possible way. The general result has been the development among people generally of a public opinion desirous of having a say in the future diplomatic relations of their governments. This has a peculiar application in the Orient with special reference to Japan. The diplomacy of Japan has been in the control of a handful of men who controlled largely the military arms of the government and to a very great extent the larger businesses of the empire. With an utter disregard of the rights or interests of the Japanese people these men, largely for reasons of selfish aggrandisement, have embarked upon buccaneering enterprises that have caused the entire Japanese nation to suffer in world esteem. This policy has placed Japan in opposition and in antagonism to the legitimate aims and ambitions of other Oriental peoples and it will require many years for Japan to win back their good esteem, even after she has been forced to modernize her form of government and especially her conduct of foreign relations.

Washington, February 18, 1922.



Foreign Help and Self-Help for China *

BY DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

American Minister to China.

I WANT to consider in the first place what the Washington Conference has done for China and then in the second some of the things which no foreign nation can do for China but which only China can do for herself.

As to the results of the Washington Conference, I put foremost, as it was certainly foremost in the hearts of the Chinese people, the restoration to China of the Province of Shantung in its entirety. The American people and the Senate rejected the treaty of Versailles for two or three fundamental reasons, and of these, one was that it legalized the aliention of a vital part of the Province of Shantung. But from the refusal to endorse that alienation of Chinese territory to the restoration of it to China was a long step, so long that few persons six months ago deemed it probable within lifetime of this generation. The Treaty of Versailles seemed to make that consummation impossible. So did the secret agreements which bound all the great Powers victorious in the late war, except the United States of America. In the face of these obstacles, how could even the most sanguine friend of China have dreamt, even in his most ecstatic moments, of the unconditional return of Shantung to China in the year 1922. Yet President Harding and Secretary Hughes, with the co-operation and aid of the nations represented at the Washington Conference, have accomplished the impossible. The unconditional return of Shantung to China has been provided for; in a few months it will be an accomplished fact. This high and momentous achievement would have amply justified the holding of the Washington Conference if it had done nothing else.

But the recovering of Shantung, while appealing more than anything else to the sentiments of the Chinese people, is not by any means the only advantage which China has gained from the Washington Conference. In a solemn treaty adopted by the Conferrence, the contracting Powers, other than China, agree to respect the sovereignty, the independence and territorial and administrative powers of China; to provide the fullest, unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stabilized government; to use their influence for effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commercial and industrial undertakings of all nation throughout the territory of China; and to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights and privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states. And for the purpose of safeguarding these principles the contracting powers agree not to enter into any treaty agreement, arrangement or undertaking either with one another or individually or collectively with any power or powers which would infringe or impair them.

China is suffering from inadequate public revenues. At present the National Trsasury is empty and creditors, both foreign and domestic, are demanding of the government the payment of large amounts of the principal and interest of debts already overdue. Additional revenues are also needed

* An address before a Chinese-American dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China, Shanghai, March 28.

for the maintenance of public administration, to say nothing of public improvement and the education of the rising generation. I see no reason to doubt the report of experts that in a country with the wealth and resources of China it would not be difficult to raise adequate amounts of revenues for all these purposes, provided a scientific system of taxation were adopted, and the machinery of collection were effective. With the larger part of this problem foreign nations have nothing to do; it is a question for the Chinese themselves.

Foreign nations have, however, a responsibility in connection with the Chinese tariff. Under existing treaties the tariff cannot be revised, nor the duties raised without their consent. The Washington Conference, at the request of the Chinese delegation, has provided that the tariff is to be raised to an effective 5 percent within four months, and this revision to go into effect two months thereafter. Furthermore, the Conference has provided for a further increase of the tariff to the maximum of 12½ percent already contemplated by existing treaties between China and certain of the foreign powers, including the United States, and also for the abolition of likin, which is the condition precedent to putting into effect the rate of 12½ percent. Finally, the Conference provides that during the period between the adoption of the 5 percent effective tariff and the further increase to 12½ percent, a commission consisting of representatives of China and of the Powers may authorize the levying of as urtax of 2½ percent, with a possible advance to 5 percent on select classes of commodities.

In all civilized countries the postoffice is a part of the government administration, and a mark and symbol of sovereignty. In China, however, foreign postoffices have sprung up, and China has felt humiliated by them. The Washington Conference, has provided for the abolition of these foreign postoffices. The Chinese delegates pressed hard also for the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

Now, every friend of China must recognize that the extraterritorial rights and privileges enjoyed by foreigners are not only an anomaly but a grave derogation from the sovereignty of China. It is equally true that every impartial investigator is compelled to admit that circumstances in the past have justified foreigners in asserting these extraterritorial rights as the only means of adequate protection for their persons and properties. With the development of China, however, as a member of the family of nations, it is certain that extraterritoriality must in time be abolished. The sooner it can be done with safety the better it will be for good relations between China and foreign nations. When it shall be done is a question to be determined by an impartial investigation of the facts of the case. The relevant and material facts are not only the possession of modern codes and courts, but the presence of a well trained judiciary and above all the habit of settling disputes on the basis of law and equity alone, without any regard for influence, intimidation, rewards, "squeeze", or any other form, of gross or insiduous, graft and corruption. These are the facts to be investigated, and the Washington Conference has provided for the appointment of a commission of experts to conduct this investigation. The abolition of consular jurisdiction will await their report.

China also resents, not unnaturally, the presence of foreign police and foreign troops on her soil. Their presence was rendered absolutely essential by the Boxer uprising against foreigners in 1900. They ought, however, to be withdrawn as soon as China can protect foreign life and property. This policy was adopted by the Washington Conference. Like so many other phases of the question of the restoration of sovereign rights to China, this one depends on the existence of a united, stable, and effective government, It is to be hoped that the Chinese people will, now that they have succeeded in gaining such large concessions from foreign nations through the Washington Conference, address themselves to the problem of the reform of the administration of their government, the rehabilitation of their public finance, and the reunion of their separate provinces in a single and harmonious republic of China.

China made further gains in Washington which, though not embodied in the resolutions of the Conference, were the subject of statements before the Conference. These statements presumably would not have been made but for the meeting of the Conference in Washington, and the spirit of conciliation and accomodation by which it was actuated. The gains are very substantial. In the first place England agreed to the return of Wei Hai Wei to China and France stated her willingness to relinquish control of Kwanchouwen as soon as other leased territories are given up. In this connection China herself officially stated that no more territory would be leased to foreign powers. Finally Japan promised to relinquish important preferential rights which she had exercised in Manchuria and also to withdraw Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands. It will be recalled that this was the group in the Twenty-one Demands to which the Chinese were most bitterly opposed, and although it had been held in abeyance it was still liable to be brought up for future consideration. It is significant of the spirit of the Conference, and a matter of great importance to China, that Group Five was formally withdrawn at Washington. On the other hand, China reserved her right at the same time to bring up the question of the Twenty-one Demands herself for discussion at some future time.

So far, I have been speaking of the achievements of the Washington Conference for China. It is surely clear to everybody that the gains of China from the Conference are large, varied, substantial and in many respects highly important. Whoever considers them impartially will recognize that they pretty nearly approach the limit of what foreign nations have it in their power to do for China. No nation can put another nation on its feet. Nations, like individuals, must stand on their feet. The most that outside nations can do is to make the conditions favorable. This the Washington Conference has done for China. The destiny of China is now in her own hands. It is for the Chinese people alone to determine what that destiny shall be.

I have the greatest admiration for the Chinese people. They are the most industrious people in the world and the most economical and thrity. Their cheerful fortitude under adverse circumstances, even with the imminent risk of starvation for millions, is one of the most moving spectacles to be found anywhere among the human family today. When most of the modern races were savages or barbarians China had already achieved a great civilization and produced exquisite creations in letters and the fine arts. They have always been lovers of learning and for centuries they made scholarship the supreme condition of the public service. They have now adopted Western learning and science to supplement their own classics, and applied science is beginning to revolutionize their rule-of-thumb industries. With the economic, intellectual, and moral virtues of the Chinese people and their untald numbers and with the untouched

and inexhaustable resources of their vast country it is impossible to over estimate the economic and industrial development which the future has in store for China.

Why then has not China taken the place in the modern world to which the character and the number of her people and their contributions to civilization, as well as the extent of her territory and the opulence of her resources, entitle her? In the past it was because she shut herself off from the rest of the family of mankind and lived the life of a hermit nation. That seclusion, however, has gone, its return is impossible, and the Chinese people know it. China is gradually and patiently adjusting herself to the life of the world of which she is a part and from which, under modern conditions, she could not segregate herself even if she desired to.

What then is the matter with China? Why does she not achieve her great and manifest destiny? The answer to that question will, I believe, be found in the peculiar circumstances of China's history. For thousands of years the Chinese people kept and paid a dynasty to govern them. It was as much the business of the Emperor to govern as of the farmer to sow and reap and of the artisan to make his simple wares. But now the dynasty has gone and, though a republic has been set up, the people have not yet organized to govern themselves.

Good government, however, is the supreme condition of healthy national life, of prosperous trade and commerce, of just taxation, of security of life and property, of the just liberty of individuals and the proper autonomy of provinces, departments, and cities. If these things are lacking in China today—if the Chinese people are the victims of bandits and oppressors and endure great wrongs and sufferings—it is because the government of China is disunited and weakened and because its powers have been usurped by irresponsible agents, because armies independent of its control exploit and oppress the people, while, the people, themselves are powerless and helpless not having yet learned how to organize their combined strength and how to protect and assert themselves through representative institutions and duly constituted organs of administration.

The great problem before the Chinese people is to make the Republic of China not only a name but a fact. Foreign nations cannot do this for China; China must do it for herself, or it will never be done. The making of the government of China not merely nominally but really a republican government is absolutely necessar to the salvation of China.

What is necessary to accomplish that result? We can answer that question by considering the essential attributes of a republic. When China possesses them she will be a republic in fact. Until she possesses them she will be a republic, if not merely in name, at any rate only in hope and potency.

The first attribute of a republic is that the people control the government, not the government the people. An autocracy is the rule of one, an oligarchy is the rule of a few, but a democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. Naturally a population of four hundred million souls cannot all take part in the business of government. But they can select representatives. And in a republic the people control the government through their representatives.

The second attribute of a republic is, therefore, representative institutions. In a republic there must be a legislature elected by the people and responsible to the people, and there must be a president either elected directly by the people or by a legislature, congress, or other organization which is elected and directed by the people. And both for president and legislators there must be fixed terms of office, so that the people may call them to account for their official acts when they come forward for re-election. A government without a legislature, or without a properly elected president, violates the essential idea of a republic.

The third attribute of a republic is the subordination of all armies within its territory to the civil government of the nation. If the president can control armies irrespective of the will of the legislature which has been duly elected by the people the government, whatever it may be called, is in fact a single centralized military autocracy. If the governors of provinces or other civil or military officials can control armies irrespective of the will of the civil government of the nation the political system, whatever it may be called, is in fact a multiple decentralized military autocracy.

In the fourth place a national government, whether republic or not, must be one. There cannot be two or more national governments for the same nation. If in any country the powers of the national government are seized and exercised by component parts of the country there is either civil or a peaceful division of the country. In China today some provinces have renounced allegiance to the national government and set up a rival republic, while other provinces standing apart from both and rendering allegiance to neither, maintain a practical independence each for itself. Politically speaking China is today in a state of disintegration. There is no one government that can speak with authority for the Chinese people. And the disintegration has spread visibly in the last six months.

The reunification of the country is the first and fundamental requisite for any kind of national government. And in addition to re-unification there is necessary for republican government a reduction of the vast armies that now prey upon the country and the complete subordination of the military to the civil power, as well as the establishment and operation of representative institutions and the vesting of the ultimate control of government in the hands of the Chinese people.

There are certain groups or sections of the Chinese people who might take the lead in the great and imperative undertaking of the reunion of the separate and practically independent provinces of China in a single and harmonious republic and in the establishment of representative institutions and the enthronement of the civil power above the military. I refer to the educated classes, the merchants and financiers, the agricultural associations and the trade guilds and other fraternal unions. Here are already germs of government; here are leaders who may become the nation's statesmen.

However the work is done, whoever does it, the one thing necessary for the protection and prosperity of the Chinese people today is the reunification of the country and the realization in practice of the ideals of republican government.

I have said that this task must be accomplished by the Chinese people themselves Foreign nations cannot assist them, and even if they could it would be dangerous to permit them to intervene.

But one foreign nation, at least, can offer the spectacle of an encouraging example. The United States of America is a united republic formed by the union of separate and independent states. The United States of America has established the rule of the people and organized representative institutions. The United States of America has always subordinated the military power to the civil, and at this

moment Congress is reducing the army, which in the great war numbered five million men under arms, to one hundred and ten thousand men for the entire republic—a figure less than the number of the armies maintained by each of several military chieftains in China at ths present time.

I think the American example may be helpful to you in another way also. We in American have made all least one great contribution to the political philosophy of mankind. We originated the system of federal government with a division of sovereignty between the national and the state governments. And experience shows that no other system of republican government is capable of operation over a vast territory like that of the United States or of China.

Now China is today wrestling with the great problem of the relation of the government of the provinces to the government of the nation. I commend for your consideration the American plan of one federated central government with designated national powers in combination with forty-eight state governments each enjoying complete home-rule, or what you call provincial autonomy.

I trust the Chinese people may accomplish the re-establishment of one national government suitably correlated with provincial governments, reconciling union and strength with local autonomy and freedom, in the very near future. Nothing apart from the welfare of my own country would give me greater pleasure than to witness that consummation while I am United States Minister to your country. If in any way I might contribute to so fortunate a result I would regard it as one of the greatest opportunities and satisfaction of my life.

Shanghai, China, March 28, 1922.

The Poetic Heart of China *

BY ALICE W. REMER

LIKE the boy who "stood in his shoes and he wondered" the average Westener who comes into contact with the Chinese wonders about Chinese ways of doing and thinking. But few of us are sufficiently interested to make any great effort at understanding the Chinese and their attitude towards life and consequently, there is plenty of misunderstanding. Therefore, anything on China which is both readable and worth reading for those who, like the present reviewer, are the much-abused "man in the street" is something to be thankful for. Even the man in the street, especially if that street is part of a foreign section of a Chinese city, rebels at the flood of cheap literature on China, stuff neither accurate nor sincere. Equally does he rebel at having to wade through the forbidding-looking tomes of the Sinologues, volume after volume abounding in learned reference to the Chinese classics, religious mythology, So-and-So's treatise on this and that, in order to achieve some knowledge of Chinese ways and thoughts.

The man in the street thanks Miss Lowell and Mrs. Ayscough for *Fir Flower Tablets*, a volume of poetry translated from the Chinese by Mrs. Ayscough and made into free verse poems by Miss Lowell. Here is something for those who, being neither Sinologues nor poets, desire to know something of the Chinese through their poets. It is true that the soul of a people is best expresed in its art. Those of us who are not artists, save in the possession of our senses, can, if we are even passively willing, learn something of the Chinese, while pleasing one of the senses, in looking at Chinese paintings. A little intelligently directed use of the eyes and some idea of the feeling of Chinese art cannot but be arrived at. But most of us do not read Chinese and are therefore out off from the poetry of China save when someone endeavors to carry it over to us in our own tongue and succeeds. Mrs. Ayscough and Miss Lowell have succeeded, for in these English poems appear the same artistic and psychological expressions and inhibitions as appear in Chinese painting, a carry over from the Chinese into the English poetry of the breath of the poets.

In Mrs. Ayscough's splendid introduction the reader perceives this volume's peculiar virtue, the accepting explanation of Chinese life in contrast with the analytical explanation of most writers. Throughout the book this atmosphere is retained. The reader feels that he is reading of the thoughts of his friends, not the mental processes of some strange beings with whom he has very little in common. In the simplicity of its sympathy this book is refreshing.

Mrs Ayscough is to be congratulated for more than this uniquely understanding friendliness. She is to be thanked for an exceedingly readable introduction, neither too long nor too short. The introduction gives the reader the essentials and spares him laborious details. The same readableness characterizes the notes. Perhaps some fine shade of meaning is lost occasionally, but the loss is offset by the gain in interest felt at the prospect of being able to read, with the notes, without exceeding the eight hour day.

That Miss Lowell should be somewhat less successful is to be expected from the nature of her task, especially as the greater part of the book is devoted to lyric pooms. The lyric, being the simplest expression of pure emotion that humanity can record in print, is a thing of the moment. The word set down upon the paper is like a flash of light from the emotion that emitted it. In order to write lyric one must be instantly responsive to the slightest impression or emotion. The translator, since he is of necessity attentive to the machinery of recording another's feelings, cannot be in a lyric mood. Therefore, almost always the lyric loses tremendously in translation. The loss must be exceedingly great when the translator is working not only from one language to another but from one type of poetry to an entirely different type. Like an electric current passing along a long, poorly-insulated wire the current of lyric feeling suffers much from leakage and gives, in the end, but a pale light.

Almost all of Li T'ai Po's poems, as presented by Miss Lowell, are interesting, many of them are fine, and there are a great many splendid lines. But the light is much dimmer than in the original of Li Po or in a purely original poem of Miss Lowell's. For the many, and there are many, successful poems where the emotion carries through colorful and bright, Miss Lowell is to be commended. They are pure beauty to be returned to again and again. There is little room for quoting, but—

There is a white horse with a gold bridle to the East of the Liao Sea.

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* *Fir Flower Tablets*, Poems translated from the Chinese by Florence Ayscough, Hon Mem. North China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. *English Versions* by Amy Lowell Boston and New York· HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY: The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1921.

Bed curtains of open-work silk—embroidered quilt—I sleep with the spring wind.

The setting moon drops level to the balcony, it spies upon me. The candle is burnt out.

A blown flower drifts in through the open door—it mocks at the empty bed.

Poignant Grief During a Sunny Spring is not quoted, because of its length, though it is an almost perfect example of the sustaining of the lyric note throughout a fairly long poem.

When Miss Lowell turns to Tu Fu and the other poets quoted she is much more uniformly successful. Here are two transmission wires, one from the heart and one from the brain. The light is clear and fine. If a mere mortal might be permitted to advise the poet and the scholar that mortal would suggest that in the next volume of poems—for there surely will be another—only such lyrics as "write themselves" be included and that poems like those of Tu Fu form the larger part of the book. In Tu Fu's poems the reader finds no check while in many of Li Po's lines and in a few whole poems there is an exasperating sense of something lost. Tu Fu, Mrs. Ayscough says, is difficult to translate. Be that as it may, let the difficulty be overcome that we may have more of this complete carrying over from one poet to another.

There are lines in the book that seem essentially unpoetic. A very few lines of Tu Fu do not appeal as poetry. All of these lines from Tu Fu and the great majority of like lines from other poems are lines in which Chinese proper names appear. Whether these Chinese names, which are so different in vowel sounds from the words of the Western languages, can be successfully used in Western poetry is open to question. In this particular volume they seem to be a stumbling block.

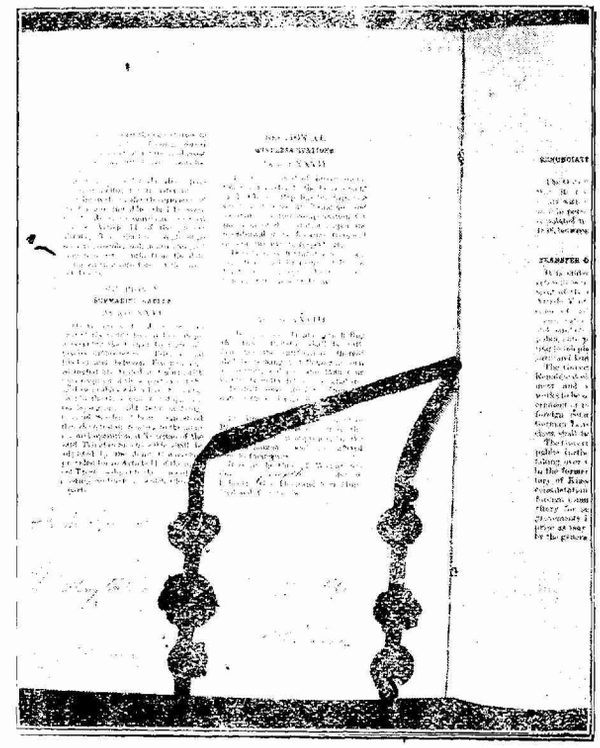
Yet in spite of an occasional halt Miss Lowell does what she set out to do. Unquestionably one is less conscious of reading translations in *vers libre* than in "orthodox" poetry. The wheels go round much less audibly. In fact, Miss Lowell has done well enough to tempt the reader into a dissertation on the Chinese philosophy of life rather than a criticism of the book. Surely she could wish for her poems no greater success that just that, a forgetfulness of her existence in the midst of comments on Li T'ai Po, Tu Fu and the others.

This book is a valuable collection of Chinese poems. Because of its sympathetic atmosphere it should be the first book put into the hands of anyone interested in Chinese poetry in translation. The second book to be recommended, as Mrs. Ayscough's introduction tells us, is Arthur Waley's *170 Chinese Poems*. For those not sinologically inclined a third would be much harder to find. Readableness, sympathy and beauty combine to make this book an important contribution to Western literature on China.

St. John's University, March 23, 1922.

The Shantung Agreement Annex

THE text of the Shantung Agreement between Japan and China made at the Washington Conference, relative to the return of the leased territory of Kiaochow and the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao Railway, was published in a recent issue of the *Review*. Since that publication there has been received from Washington the annex to the agreement, which constitutes a part of the agreement proper. The annex is reproduced in full herewith as a part of the material on the Washington Conference assembled by this publication:

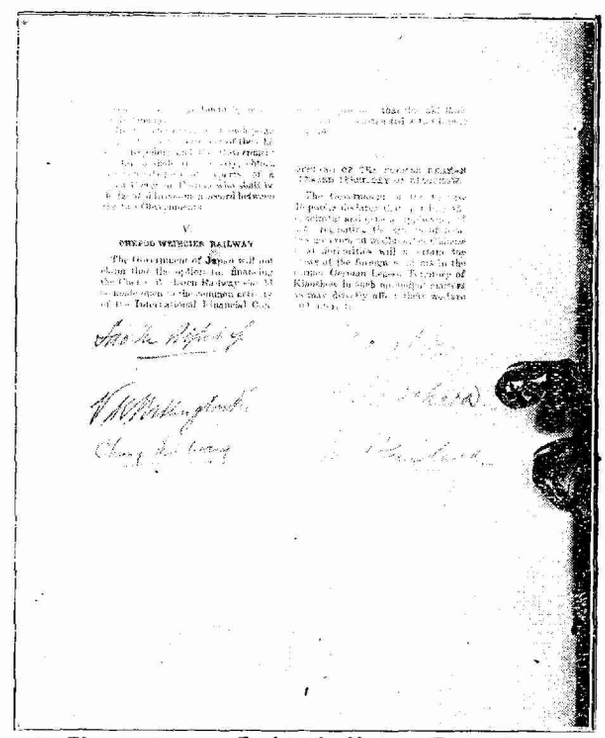


The signatures on the Shantung Treaty It is interesting to note that although signed by Japanese and Chinese delegates the signatures are in English.

AGREED TERMS OF UNDERSTANDING RECORDED IN THE MINUTES OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS CONCERNING THE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO SHANTUNG.

I. Transfer of Public Properties

1. Japanese subjects will be permitted, subject to the provisions of Chinese law, to become members or shareholders of any of the commercial companies to be formed with respect to public enterprises mentioned in Paragraph 4 of Annex II of the Treaty.



The signatures as affixed to the Shantung Treaty Annex

II. Withdrawal of Japanese Troops

2. After the withdrawal of the Japanese troops provided for in Article IX-XI of the Treaty, no Japanese military force of any kind will remain in any part of Shantung.

III. Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway

3. All light railways constructed by Japan in Shantung and all properties appurtenant thereto shall be considered as part of the properties of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.

4. The telegraph lines along the Railway shall also be considered as part of the Railway properties.

5. The Chinese authorities, upon taking over the Railway, shall have full power and discretion to retain or to remove the present employees of Japanese nationality in the service of the Railway. In replacing such employees, reasonable notice shall be given before the date of the transfer of the Railway. Detailed arrangements regarding the replacements to take effect immediately on the transfer of the Railway are to be made by the Joint Railway Commission provided for in Article XVI of the Treaty.

6. The entire subordinate staff of the Japanese Traffic Manager and the Japanese Chief Accountant of the Railway is to be appointed by the Chinese Managing Director. After two years and a half from the date of the transfer of the Railway, the Chinese Government may appoint an Assistant Traffic Manager of Chinese nationality for the period of two years and a half, and such Chinese Assistant Traffic Manager may likewise be appointed at any time upon notice being given for the redemption of the Treasury Notes under Article XVIII of the Treaty.

7. The Chinese Government is under no obligation to appoint Japanese subjects as members of the subordinate staff above mentioned.

8. The redemption of the Treasury Notes under Article XVIII of the Treaty will not be effected with funds raised from any source other than Chinese.

9. The Chinese Government will ask the Japanese Government for such information as may be useful in making the selection of the Japanese Traffic Manager and the Japanese Chief Accountant of the Railway.

10. All questions relating to the existing contracts or commitments made by the Japanese authorities in charge of the Railway shall be settled by the Joint Railway Commission; and, prior to the transfer of the Railway, the said Japanese authorities will not make any new contracts or commitments calculated to be harmful to the interests of the Railway.

IV. Opening of the Former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow

11. The term "lawful pursuits" used in Article XXIII of the Treaty shall not be so construed as to include agriculture, or any enterprise prohibited by Chinese law or not permitted to foreign nationals under the treaties between China and foreign Powers, it being understood that this definition shall be without prejudice to the question of the salt industry provided for in Article XXV of the Treaty or to any question relating to vested rights which shall be determined in accordance with Article XXIV of the Treaty.

V. Post Offices

12. All the Japanese Post Offices outside of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow shall be withdrawn simultaneously with the transfer of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, if such transfer shall take place before January 1, 1923, and, in any case, not later than the said date.

13. All the Japanese Post Offices within the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow shall be withdrawn simultaneously with the transfer of the dministration of the said Territory.

VI. Claims

14. The omission of any reference in the Treaty to the question of claims which Chinese citizens may have against the Japanese authorities or Japanese subjects, for the restitution of real property in Shantung or for damages to the persons and property of Chinese citizens in Shantung, shall not prejudice such claims.

15. The Chinese authorities shall furnish the Japanese authorities with a list of such claims together with all available evidence in support of each claim. Justice shall be done through diplomatic channel as regards the claims against the Japanese authorities, and through ordinary judicial procedure as regards the claims against Japanese subjects. With respect to the latter class of claims, the investigation into actual facts of each case may, if necessary, be conducted by a Joint Commission of Chinese and Japanese officials, in equal number, to be specially designated for that purpose.

16. The Japanese Government shall not be held responsible for any damages which may have been directly caused by military operations of Japan during the late war.

Washington D. C., February 4, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, March 23, to Wednesday, March 29.)

An attempt to assasinate Baron General Tanaka, former Japanese Minister of War, on his arrival in Shanghai enroute from his official visit to the Philippines to Japan, by two Koreans, Kim Eak Sang and Au Soong Nyuin, on Tuesday, March 28, is the most sensational point of the week's news. The attempted assassination resulted in the killing of Mrs. W. J. Snyder, an American tourist, who arrived on the same vessel with the General, and in the wounding of H. A. Thompson of Shanghai, three Chinese, and a police constable.

The shooting occured at the Customs Jetty, Shanghai, after the arrival of the tender from the *Pine Tree State*. General Tanaka was uninjured and departed on the vessel later in the evening of the same day. The assassins were captured after a running fight during which time the foreigner mentioned, the police constable and the three Chinese were wounded. Mrs. Snyder was shot three times in the breast and died within an hour after the occurrence.

After having been apprehended the Koreans confessed that they were members of the "Righteous Blood Society," a Korean Revolutionary organization and that the plan to kill the General had been formulated in Peking several days before the shooting took place. Their home was raided without result. Three other Korean suspects were turned over to the Japanese Consulate and a fourth, who professed to be an American citizen, to the American authorities.

The situation in North China with regard to the affairs of the Peking government remains the same. General Pao Kwei-ching, Minister of War, who had been virtually selected as the next Premier to succeed Premier Liang, has refused to take office on account of eye trouble and President Hsu is attempting to find a second candidate who will be acceptable to both the Mukden and Chihli parties. From some sections the report is current that Premier Liang Shih-yi, whose leave of absence expires on April 1, will resume office at that time. A third report names both Chien Nenghsun and Hsiung Hsi ling as probable nominees for the premiership, with the former favored. It is scarcely possible, however, that the latter would consider such an appointment.

President Hsu is reported by the *Peking and Tientsin Times* to have prepared another circular telegram to the military governors of the country offering to resign unless some means is found of breaking the existing deadlock. Minister of Foreign Affairs Yen continues to be restless in office and is anxious to turn over the conduction of the affairs of his department and of the government to other hands.

The possibilities of breaking the deadlock are thus given by the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times:*

Solution of the political situation would appear to depend upon these points:

(1) That Marshal Chang and the other militarists succeed in reaching an early agreement with Canton on reunification;

(2) That some official proves big enough to accept the Premiership, risking the chance of opposition from those political parties with which he is not affiliated;

(3) That Loyang withdraw certain of its opposition to the Chiaotung party;

(4) That the president show some strength of purpose regarding an announcement of his policy on the question of Parliament.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

We beg to direct attention to Resolution IV on the Agenda of the Special Meeting of Ratepayers convened for April 19th, 1922,

TEXT OF "PRINTED-MATTER" BYE-LAW

RESOLUTION IV—That the following Bye-law be passed, approved and numbered XXXVA:—

PRINTED MATTER:—Any person who shall print (which term shall for the purposes of this bye-law include any mechanical mode of reproduction) or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, handbill, leaflet, placard or other paper containing public news intelligence of occurrences or any remarks or observations thereon, and shall not prior to such printing or publishing have registered or caused to be registered, in the case of foreigners with the Consul of the nationality to which such person belongs and otherwise with the Municipal Council, his name and usual places of abode and business or shall knowingly have made or caused to be made any misrepresentation or omission whereby such registration shall be misleading; and any person who shall print any paper whatsoever which shall be meant to be published or dispersed who shall not print upon the front of every such paper, if the same shall be printed upon one side only, or upon the first or last or editorial leaf of every paper which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters, his name and usual places of abode and business; and any person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing, any such paper on which the name and usual places of abode and business of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MONTHS or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable."

NEW CRIMINAL OFFENCES

The Resolution seeks to introduce a bye-law, creating an entirely New Series of Criminal Offences for which the Maximum Penalties are either a fine of Three Hundred Dollars or a term of Imprisonment extending to three months.

BYE-LAW IS ULTRA VIRES

We are advised that the proposed bye-law is *ultra vires* of the "power, authority and control" vested in the Municipal Council as defined in the Shanghai Land Regulations. While the Council is competent to deal in terms of a bye-law with any matter within the scope of the Regulations, it is legally incompetent to deal, in the sense of a bye-law, with any matter lying outside the ambit of the Regulations. The fundamental right of freedom of speech—which is guaranteed to Chinese by the Provisional Constitution—is not covered by the Regulations; and it is this right that the proposed bye-law is seeking to limit.

BYE-LAW IS UNPRECEDENTED

We are also advised that the proposed measure is, *as a whole*, without parallel in modern times. For instance, there has never been anything like it in England except in the modified form against which a great Englishman thundered in 1644 and which was finally abolished as long ago as 1695. The present law of England permits any one to say, write, aud publish what he pleases subject to the general law of defamation and to two statutory provisions, one requiring every paper or book intended to be published or dispersed to bear on it the name and address of the printer and the other establishing a register of *newspaper proprietors* at Somerset House, London.

SEVEN NEW OFFENCES

But the proposed bye-law goes far beyond the two specific restrictions imposed by British statutory law. It creates seven new offences, grouped as follows:—

A. Any person, not having first registered his name and address with the Municipal Council (a foreigner must also register with his Consul), shall be liable to be fined or imprisoned as aforesaid, if he (1) print, or (2) publish, or (3) caused to be printed, or (4) cause to be published "any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, handbill leaflet, placard, or other paper containing public news intelligence or occurrences or any remarks or observations thereon."

B. The same penalties are incurred by any person who shall (5) "print any paper whatsoever which shall be meant to be published or dispersed" without also printing thereon his name and address.

C. Any person shall be similarly punished who shall (6) publish or disperse, or (7) assist in publishing or dispersing any such paper on which the name and usual places of abode and business of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid."

MEANING OF PRINTED MATTER

THE PROPOSED BYE-LAW DEFINES THE TERM "PRINT" TO INCLUDE "ANY MECHANICAL MODE OF REPRODUCTION," e.g., COPIES MADE BY AN ORDINARY DUPLICATING MACHINE OR CARBON COPIES MADE ON AN ORDINARY TYPEWRITER ARE PRINTED MATTER WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE BYE-LAW

CURIOUS BUT EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS

We are further advised that certain curious but extraordinary results follow from this special definition of printed matter, There is just space to mention one or two of the more singular instances. For example, a Bank, which issues daily a printed or mimeographed list of Exchange rates or other general financial information, must register in terms of the bye-law. The same is true of a sharebroker who circulates a similarly printed list of Stock Exchange quotations, or of a news agency like Reuters, or of a writer who syndicates his articles in other than **handwritten** "copy". And owing to the ambiguity and lack of precision in the language used, it is a question whether such a Bank, for instance, would not be required to register afresh "prior" to the issue of every list of Exchange rates. The Council, presumably, does not intend such an operation. But the bye-law, as worded, does not reasonably exclude such a reading of its meaning.

The Chinese Publishers' Guild,
200 Shantung Road

The Chinese Publishers' Association,
Changchan Road
(New North Gate)

The Association of Chinese Newspapers of Shanghai,
No. 416 Zao Foh Lee,
Hankow Road

The Shanghai Publishers' Union
200 Shangtung Road

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI

RIVER Frontage of Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, Showing S/S "Mandarin," First of Four U. S. Shipping Board 10,000 Ton (D. W.) Steamers Being Fitted Out in Front of Machine Shop and the Other Three on Stocks in Extreme Left—Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works Afford Immense Facilities to Repairs to and Docking of Vessels.

Cable Address: SINODOCK Telephone: —1676 —1678

In this connection reports from Canton indicate that the following are the terms of compromise on reunification now under discussion with Mukden:

(1) That the old Parliament be reconvened; (2) That Canton and Peking join in forming a new government and that autonomy be granted all the provinces; (3) That Presidents Hsu and Sun be eliminated from new government and that a new Cabinet shall function in the discharge of Presidential duties until such time as new President is elected;

One report makes much mention of Sun Yat-sen for President and Chang Tso-lin for Vice-President but it is scouted in responsible circles and, furthermore, Wu Pei-fu and Hsu Shih-chang, whose interests are threatened, would never consent to such a ticket and reunification would be as remote as it is at the moment and even more so.

Marshal Tsao Kun, head of the Chihli party, is said to have called another conference at Paotingfu of the members of his organization for this week. This conference, according to news dispatches, will consider measures for reunification, the checking of the advance of Sun Yat Sen in the South, and the new Parliament. This conference may be attended by General Wu Pei-fu.

Chang Tso-ling is said to be favoring the reunification of the country by some means before any attempt is made to reorganize the present or appoint a new Cabinet. He is also credited with the belief that no steps should be taken toward the formation and election of a new Parliament until all of the country will be represented under one government.

Tung Kang, whose charges corruption in the Ministry of Finance have produced such a stir in the Capital, is preparing to hand over the post of Minister of Justice to Wang Chung-hui, who has just returned from the Washington Conference, but has made public announcements that he will not cease his investigations of the alleged misdemeanors of the various Minister of Finance and other officials. He is continually backed by General Wu Pei-fu, and according to the *North China Standard*, has been assured of the support of Chang Chien, the Nantungchow magnate, and former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. In reply to Mr. Tung's accusations Lu Hsueh-pu, Vice-minister of Finance, has sent a telegram to the President in which he points out the fact that he was in the Ministry only a short time and was not aware of the practices that are condemed in the Acting Minister of Justice's pronouncements.

In the meantime Minister of Finance Chang Hu is reported to be returning to his office by the *Dah Tong* News Bureau. accompanied from Mukden, where he been the guest of General Chang, by a body guard of 200 Fengtien troops. This dispatch says the soldiers have been ordered to shoot to kill if any attempt is made to arrest Minister Chang.

A general shuffling of ministers abroad is being contemplated by the Peking government, according to several news agencies. These changes, it is said, will affect the ministers to the United States, Great Britain, France and several other countries.

Peking has been stirred some's what by agitations against the meeting of the World Student Christian Conference in that city, which is about to open its sessions. The Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* writes thus of the movement:

On the eve of the convention of the World's Student Christian Federation in Peking, which is bringing to the capital of North China such eminent Christian leaders as Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. H. C. Rutgers and Miss Suzanne H. Bidgrain, the Non-Christian Student Federation of Peking National University, the Non-Christian Student Federation of the Peking Teachers' College for Women and an organization which styles itself the Young China Society have launched into a campaign of vituperation against Christianity in general. In this anti-Christian propaganda various silly charges are made but they are given wide publicity in the vernacular press. The translated statements speak for themselves, and are given below.

Declaration of the Non-Christian Student Federation of the Peking National University:—

"The sins of religion are too numerous to mention. Speaking of its moral side we find that it teaches men obedience, which is the moral code of slaves. Speaking of its

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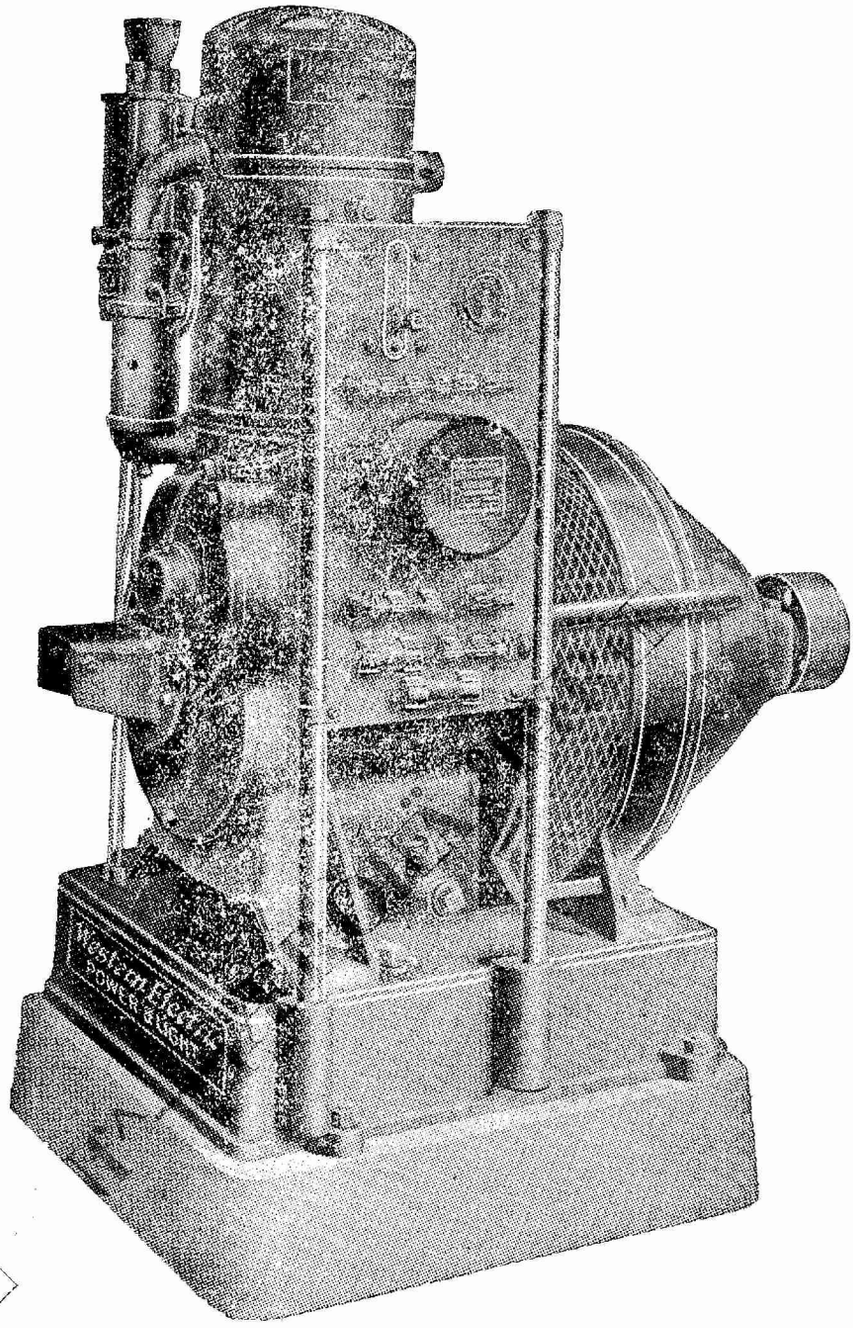

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intellectual side we find that it propagates superstitions which hinder the search for truth. Speaking of its material side, we find that it asks its believers to despise temporary things and dream of the Kingdom of Heaven which would end in the destruction of human life. Its teachings are absolutely valueless, while its evils are incalculable. Yet its influence is growing every day. This is due to the fact that those who are doing evil have an organisation, while we who are opposed to religion have not.

"Of all religions Christianity is we believe, the most detestable. One sin which Christianity is guilty of, and which particularly makes our hair rise on end, is its collusion with militarism and capitalism. So the influence of Christianity is growing stronger, day by day, when force becomes more triumphant and the methods of capitalism are more drastic. Christianity is the public enemy of mankind just as imperialism and capitalism are, since they have one thing in common, to exploit the weak countries. Realizing that China has long been an object of exploitation of the capitalistic and imperialistic countries of the world Christianity is utilizing the opportunity to extend its influence. It is the intelligence officer of the capitalists and the hireling of the imperialistic countries. Everything that may aid its spread Christianity is willing to utilize. If no effort is made to exterminate this evil in time it is impossible to tell its dangers in the future. We who have long had a deep hatred of Christianity are unanimous in our opposition, and have just united to help similar organisations to exterminate this evil fiend until China gets rid of it."

From the Non-Christian Student Federation of the Peking Teachers' College for Women:—

"Religion destroys true reason, obstructs progress and disgraces human history. It has worked indefatigably against the growth of women's rights. In this respect Christianity is most detestable. When it was first introduced in China its followers confined their activities merely to spreading the gospel, but since the development of Christianity European and American capitalists have been using them for the conquest of China. On the one hand they are misleading the Chinese people and on the other hand serving as spies for the capitalists. The churches and the Y. M. C. A., whose pernicious influence seems to be burning as fiercely as ever, have led many of our youths astray. They are the tools of the tigers and are willing to aid the evil. We who uphold truth, who maintain humanity and are the enemy of capitalism, stand in a belligerent position with these organs. If at a time like the present, when the eleventh conference of the Christian Student Federation is about to be held in our metropolis, we fail to make any protest, then there is nothing in this world which we may not suffer. We issue this declaration in the hope that the whole country will rise up and denounce the Federation."

From the "Young China" Society:—

"In the twentieth century, when science reaches its fullest development, religion can not live. Our society whose object is to study everything in a scientific spirit is naturally opposed to religion, which is unscientific and superstitious. We are glad to learn that the Shanghai Non-Christian Student Federation has raised its voice against this great evil, and we shall be glad to stand behind it. Let our brethren throughout the country rise up and unite as one man to work for the attainment of the common object."

In the opinion of Peking Christian leaders these attacks show plainly the pernicious work that has been done by the Bolshevik propagandists, for, so these gentlemen point out, if one reads between the lines he sees Moscow and China leering behind them and endeavoring to incite trouble not only against foreign investors in China but against the employing class, in general. And, it is pointed out, these Red agents of destruction showed their cleverness when they persuaded certain of the women studen,s in the Teachers' College that religion has worked against "women's rights," for Bolshevism and religion of any kind can not march along the same path.

By way of contrast, this extract from a statement issued by Dr. Mott, who is chairman of the Student Christian Federation:—

"Students and professors are now drawing near Peking from over thirty nations of all parts of Europe, North America, South America, Asia and Australia, and it seems eminently appropriate that this largest and most representative gathering in the student world should meet in this land which for a period longer than is true of any other nation has been a land of scholars—a land also which will soon number in its student ranks one-quarter of the students of the world. The present time seems to be most opportune for bringing together the leaders of to-morrow of both Orient and Occident, because old things are passing away in every quarter of the world and a new order is being ushered in. It is an inspiration to come to China at a time when the tide of patriotic feeling and likewise of growing interest in the pressing social, international, interracial and religious questions is rising on every hand."

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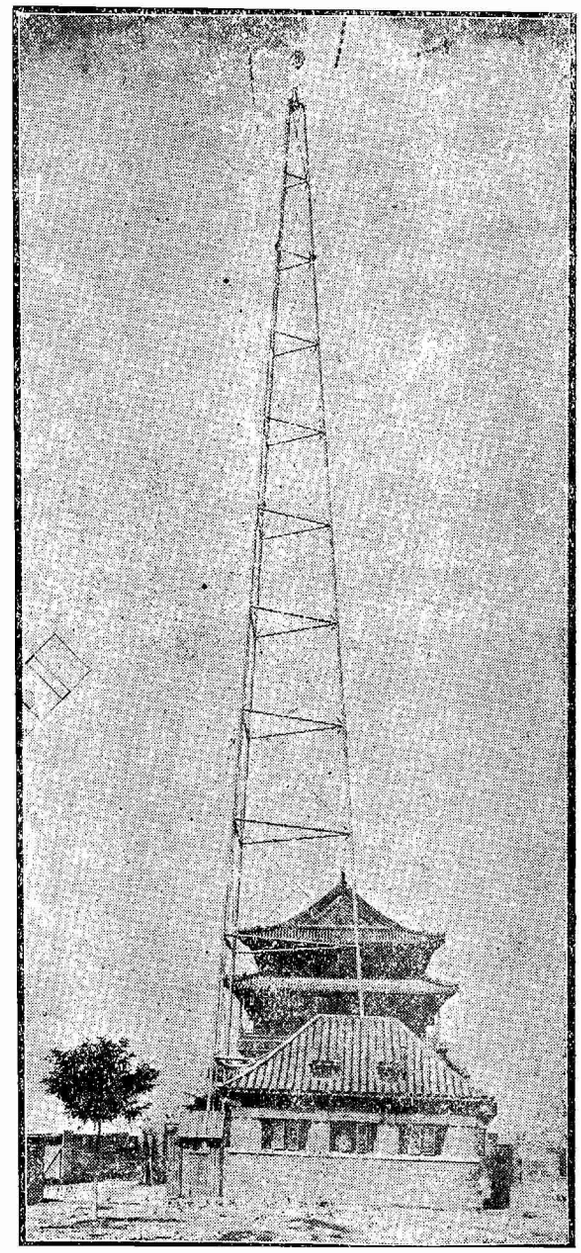

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A translation from the *Shun Pao*, appearing in the *North China Daily News*, contains the following information with regard to the alleged alliance between Mukden and Canton:

The "*Shunpao*" declares that news has been received by the Peking government to the effect that the treaty concluded between General Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden Warlord, and the Southern Government will be put into effect during the coming summer months. The main objects of the agreement are the overthrow of the Peking president, Hsu Shih-chang, and General Wu Pei-fu. The terms include the following:—

Dr. Sun Yat-sen shall be recognized as President of the Chinese Republic with General Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier, as Vice-President.

The president will have offices in Wuchang and General Tuan will have his in Peking.

When Hsu Shih-chang and Wu Pei-fu have been defeated, President Sun will go abroad in his official capacity, with a large sum of money, visit the various countries and offer China's official greetings to the heads of those countries. During his absence, General Tuan Chi-jui will act as president.

Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun shall have equal power and shall not fight for or assume higher posts.

Canton is willing to sacrifice the old Parliament but demands that the Constitution shall be observed.

Self-government shall be provided for in each province.

The present tuchuns shall be appointed Civil Governors.

These are the fundamental terms but there may be several changes made later.

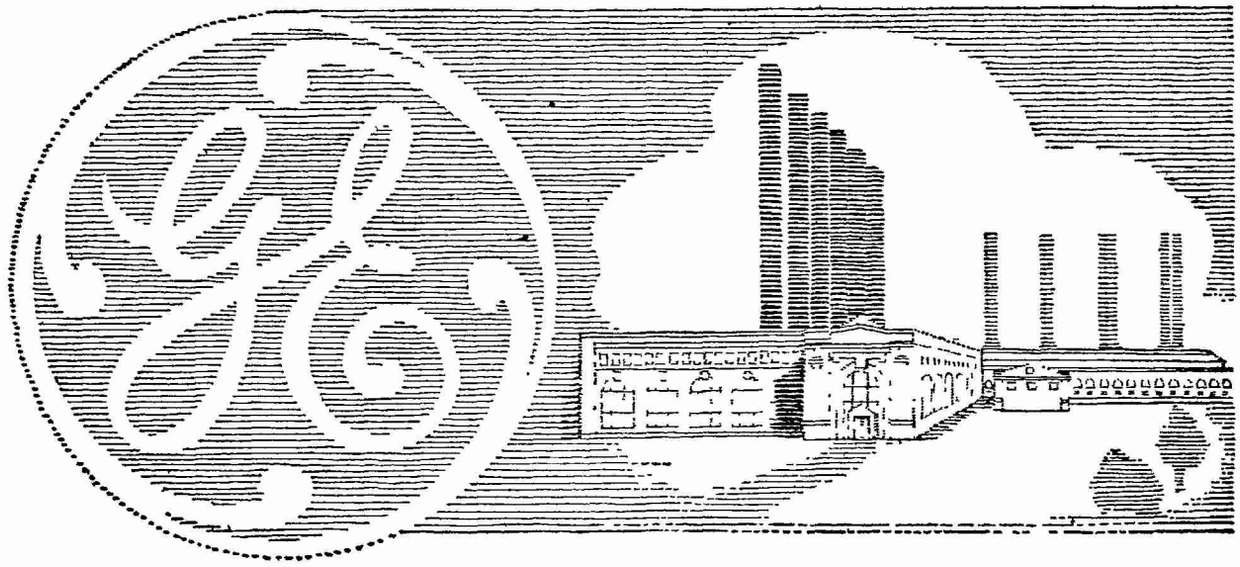
The *China Press* quotes a private telegram from Canton to the effect that General Chen Chiung-ming, Military Governor of Kwantung Province, has openly expressed his disapproval of the plan to connect the North and the South in this way. The disapproval is said to have been expressed at a meeting of the Cabinet of the Southern government. Chen maintained that nothing should affect the Canton group's original platform which has for its primary aims self-government in all provinces, abolition of the Tuchunate, disarmament and the restoration of Parliament. He held that the alliance contemplated would breed new complications and troubles.

The Civil Governor of Kiangsu province has requested the President to issue a mandate authorizing the establishment of self-government in the various *hsiens* of his territory. He stated that the self-government system could be initiated in thirty-seven *hsiens* of his province on April 1 but that twenty-three others would be forced to wait on account of flood conditions and other economic reasons. Kansu has recently announced the inauguration of a provincial council including four appointed and six elected members to constitute an advisory board to the civil governor.

The Japanese Diet was formally prorogued on March 26, the closing session lasting until midnight. A *Reuter Pacific* report describes the closing as being characterized by "considerable confusion in the Lower House through obstruction tactices of the Opposition party." The House of Representatives passed a respresentation to the government by a large majority urging army retrenchment amount to 40,000,000 yen and a reduction of the period of conscription to sixteen months.

Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held in all parts of Japan, a *Reuter Pacific* report says, by the naval yard workers, who ask that two year's wages be given them as a discharge allowance. The resolution embodying this demand will be presented to the government by the officers of the workers organizations.

Administrative circles in the Philippine Islands have been somewhat disturbed by the vetoing of a number by measures adopted by the Legislature of the Islands by Governor-general Wood. This action, while strictly in keeping with the powers of the Governor-general, is without customary precedent, the previous governor-general having permitted all legislation to become effective upon passing the the House and Senate of the Philippine Assembly.



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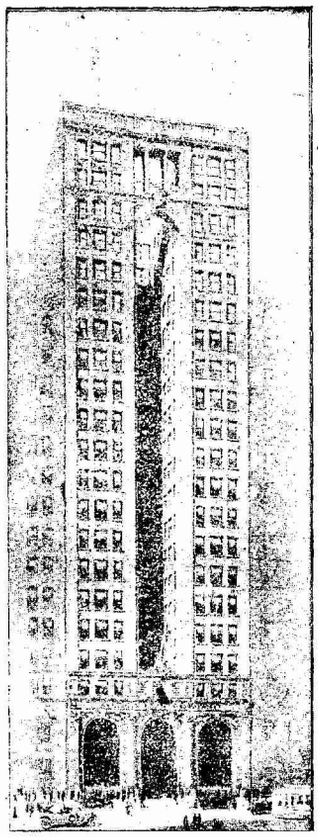

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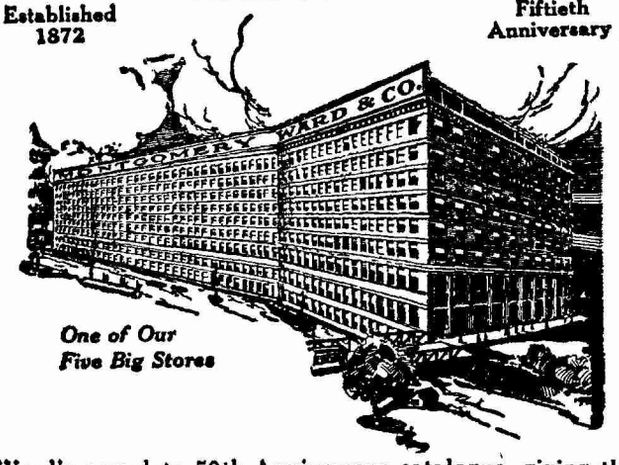

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Geoffrey Barrington, heir to an impoverished English title, marries Asako Fujinami, a lovely Japanese heiress of unplumbed pedigree. All goes well until they visit Japan and find themselves in the toil of Asako's family. The Fujinami are an unscrupulous money loving clan, who try to separate Asako from her husband so they may gain control of her fortune. They lay their plans well, the high minded Geoffrey is informed that his wife's wealth is derived from the Yoshiwara, Tokio's notorious brazen underworld. The trusting Asako is made to believe that her husband has been dishonorably involved with a beautiful Eurasian girl who has fallen in love with him.

With such grievances on either side separation seems inevitable. So the Fujinami's oily Japanese lawyer arranges the divorce. The war happens along at this point and Geoffrey goes off to join his regiment. When he leaves things go hard with Asako, her family cheats and abuses her and her servants spy on her. At this time in comes her unwelcome and ardent suitor, the oily lawyer in which there is a scene, Ito is killed and suspicion points at Asako. Just when forces seem to be closing in on Asako the wife of the Ito, former Ambassador to Great Britain intervenes and saves her. Geoffrey and his wife are rejoined at this time and at the close of the book we are to infer that they will be happy, providing that Asako becomes anglocized and they keep out of reach of Japan.

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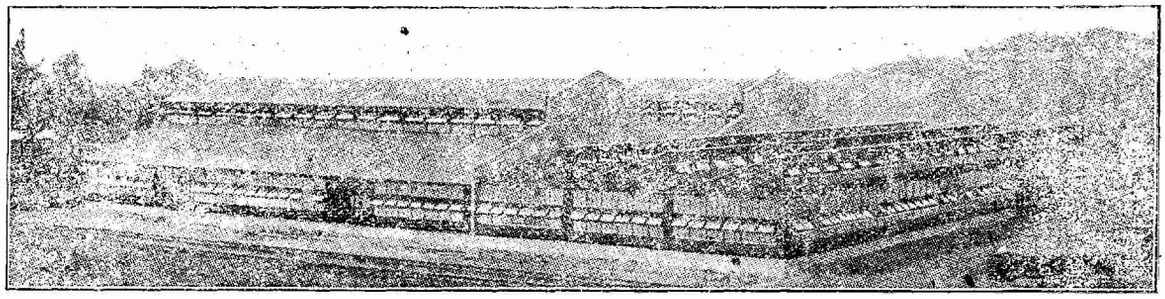

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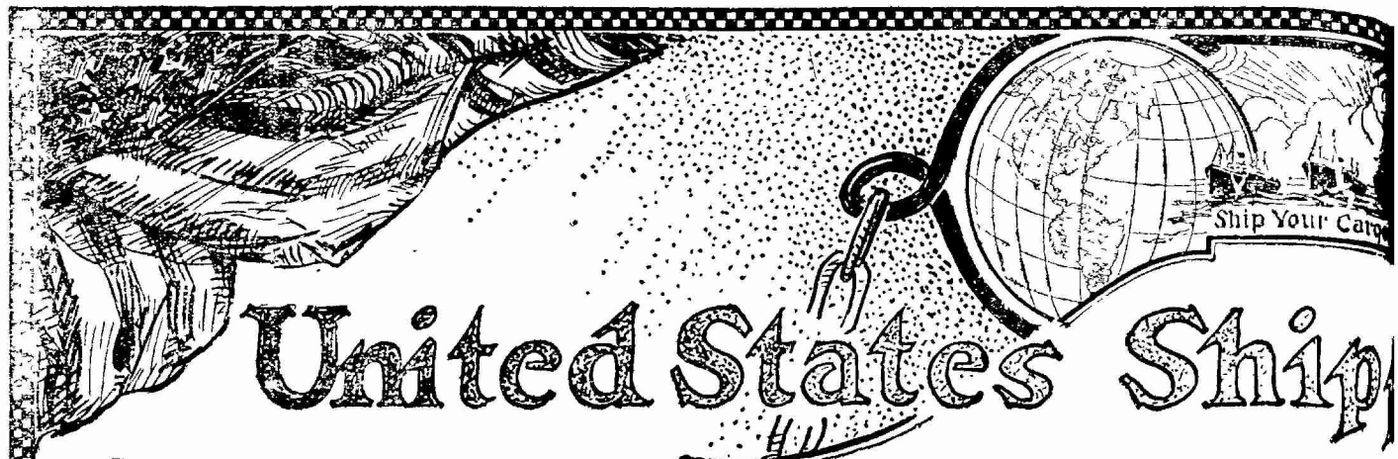

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Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
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From Seattle
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Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
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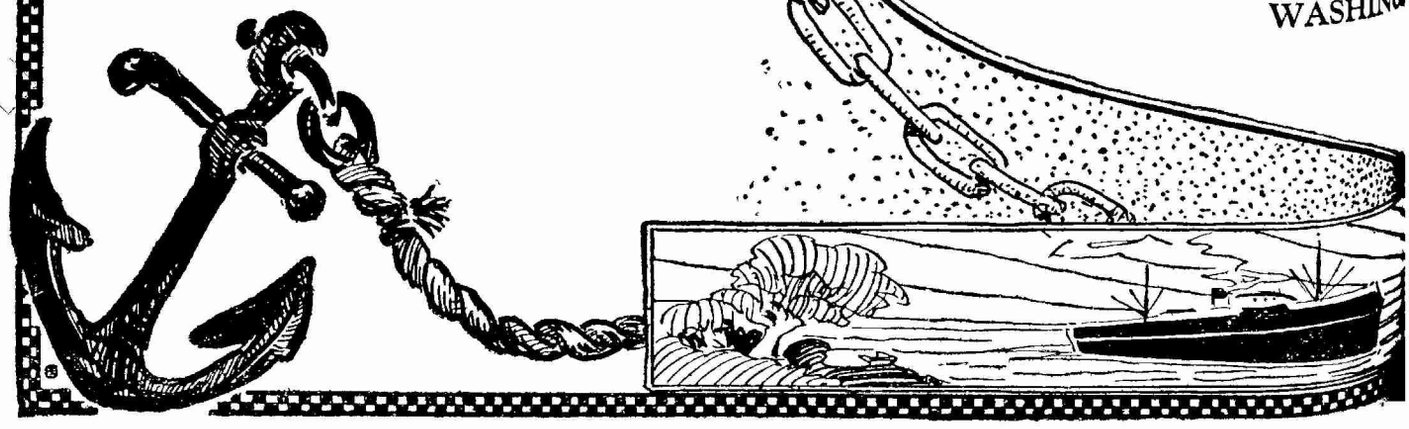

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Mr. Paris writes with ease and yet he writes uneven. He seems to have a great source of words and a keen sense of the picturesque and a gift for good dialogue. *Kimono* holds our interest—but there is something insiduous and unhealthy in it. It persistently emphasizes the sordid and the sensual; more important than this, it gives an unpleasant impression that Mr. Paris is using his book as an outlet for his personal spleen against Japan. He never neglects an opportunity to bring out in a Japanese character something menacing, stealthy and unclean.

Mr. Paris may know Japan thoroughly, and he may have good reason in thinking ill of her. But there is a false note in the picture he paints. It reads like propaganda—of the sort that reflects more deleteriously on those who give vent to it than those against whom it is directed. There are many illusions of this type:

> He used the uncomplimentary word "ketojin," which may be literally translated "hairy rascal." It is a survival from the time of Perry's black ships and the early days of foreign intercourse, when "Expel the Barbarian" was a watch-word in the country. Modern Japanese assure their foreign friends that it has fallen altogether into disuse; but such is not the case. It is a word loaded with all the hatred, envy and contempt against foreigners of all nationalities, which still pervades considerable sections of the Japanese public.

It is to be hoped that in a future book Mr. Paris will write on some subject about which he feels less bitterly than he seems to feel about Japan. For he has powers that should be well used; he writes well enough to feel some responsibility for what he says. E. R. in (*The Baltimore Sun*).

Secretary Hughes Compliments Chinese Chief Delegate

Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States on Monday, February 13, sent a telegram to the Rotary Club of Fort Wayne, Indiana in which he complimented in highest terms the work of Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, chairman of the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference. The occasion for the telegram was due to Dr. Sze's presence in Fort Wayne to deliver an address before the Rotary Club. Secretary Hughes telegram read as follows:

"Am glad to know that you are to greet the Chinese Minister, Dr. Alfred Sze, and I am sure that you will have a most interesting and instructive address from him. Permit me to have a share in your greeting and to express my high admiration for his ability and character and my appreciation of his able cooperation in the work of the disarmament conference. He represented most faithfully and successfully the important interests of China."

Judge Lobingier's Case at Washington

Sterling Fessenden, of the law firm of Fessenden and Holcomb, returned to Shanghai, from Washington last Sunday, March 26, where he was witness in the case between Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, and W. S. Fleming of the law firm of Fleming, Davies and Bryan. Mr. Fessenden, being senior member of the local American bar, his presence was required at the Washington inquiry. In giving out his views on the case he had the following to says to a press representative of the *North China Daily News*.

"You see," said Mr. Fessenden, "up to the present no news of a decision has reached me. I left Washington at the end of February, when nothing was known about the case. It was arranged that I was immediately to be informed by cable of the decision, but nothing has so far transpired."

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"I imagine that Judge Lobingier will remain in Washington until a decision has been reached. There is, however, nothing to compel him to remain there. The government was willing to let him return to China.

"At the outset it was officially decided to let no political consideration interfere with the conduct of the examination. There had, however, been a change of administration recently. With the large number of place hunters, influence of this nature might succeed in removing an important official from his post."

Approximately forty witnesses were heard, which included in addition to Mr. Fessenden himself, J. Harold Dollar, J. B. Powell, Leonard Everett, Thomas F. Millard, and R. C. Patterson.

The inquiry was conducted by an Assistant Attorney-General and another official was appointed to review the whole case. He was to file a report and the ultimate finding would rest with the Attorney-General. When the Department of Justice had rendered their decision, it would go to Secretary of State Hughes. The Attorney General's finding would also go direct to President Harding.

"The government did not accept the original charges lodged by Mr. Fleming," said Mr. Fessenden "Afterwards specific charges were filed. The proceedings were private."

"I had a conversation with the President and represented to him that it was needful that a decision should be arrived at with all speed, owing to the fact that litigation involving considerable sums in all probability would be pending in the U. S. Court here. I said that inconvenience not only to the American but to the whole foreign community would result from the protracted absence of the Judge of this Court. The President at once saw the necessity for such a course and gave the necessary instructions to the various officials to look into this matter."

The sentence given to Mr. Fleming, who left Vancouver for Shanghai last week on the *Empress of Russia*, to serve six months' imprisonment in the local jail for reading an affidavit assailing the integrity of the local U. S. Court officials, which the judge of trial held to be contempt of court has been sentenced in the Circuit Court of California, according to news received this week. Mr. Fleming was before Judge Lobingier on two charges of criminal libel preferred by Mr. Fessenden. The former remained in jail for a day or two, at the end of which he was released on bail of G. $2,000, pending the decision of the appeal taken by him to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of error.

Men and Events

A daughter, Margaret Polk, was born to Mr. and Mrs E. C. Peters, at Dr. Polk's private sanitorium, 110 Range Road, on the evening of Sunday, March 26.

A daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, on Thursday, March 23, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai. Mr. Haile is head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Shanghai.

W. R. Rice, manager of the Asia Life Insurance Company, Shanghai, departed for a month's business trip to be spent in Manila, Hongkong and South China. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rice.

William Church Osborne is expected to arrive in Shanghai soon on a tour of the Orient in company with his wife. Mr. Osborne is a member of the group of business men who recently purchased the *New York Evening Post*.

"Harbor Development in China," will be the subject of a lecture to be given by H. Von Heidenstam, before the

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members and guests of the American University Club, at the Union Club, on Friday evening, April 3, at 9 o'clock. This is the fifth lecture of the season and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. E. S. Stair, wife of Mr. Stair, owner of the *Detroit Free Press*, is in Japan, enroute on a tour of the Far East. Mrs. Stair is the author of a book "The Bird of Passage." She is accompanied by Miss Helen Bower, a newspaper woman on the staff of the *Detroit Free Press*, who is touring the East, collecting material for newspaper articles.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, and Edwin S. Webster of Stone and Webster, will address the American University Club at a luncheon to be given on Friday, March 31, at 12:15 o'clock promptly. All members are requested to attend and send their reservations in at their earliest convenience, to L. C. Perry, secretary of the club.

James Orr Denby of Washington D. C., recently arrived in Japan to be secretary of the legation at the American Embassy, Tokio. He is succeeding E. C. Wynne, who left Tokio for the United States. Mr. Denby is a grandson of Charles Denby, who was United States Minister to China for thirteen years and also is a nephew of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. This is Mr. Denby's first diplomatic post.

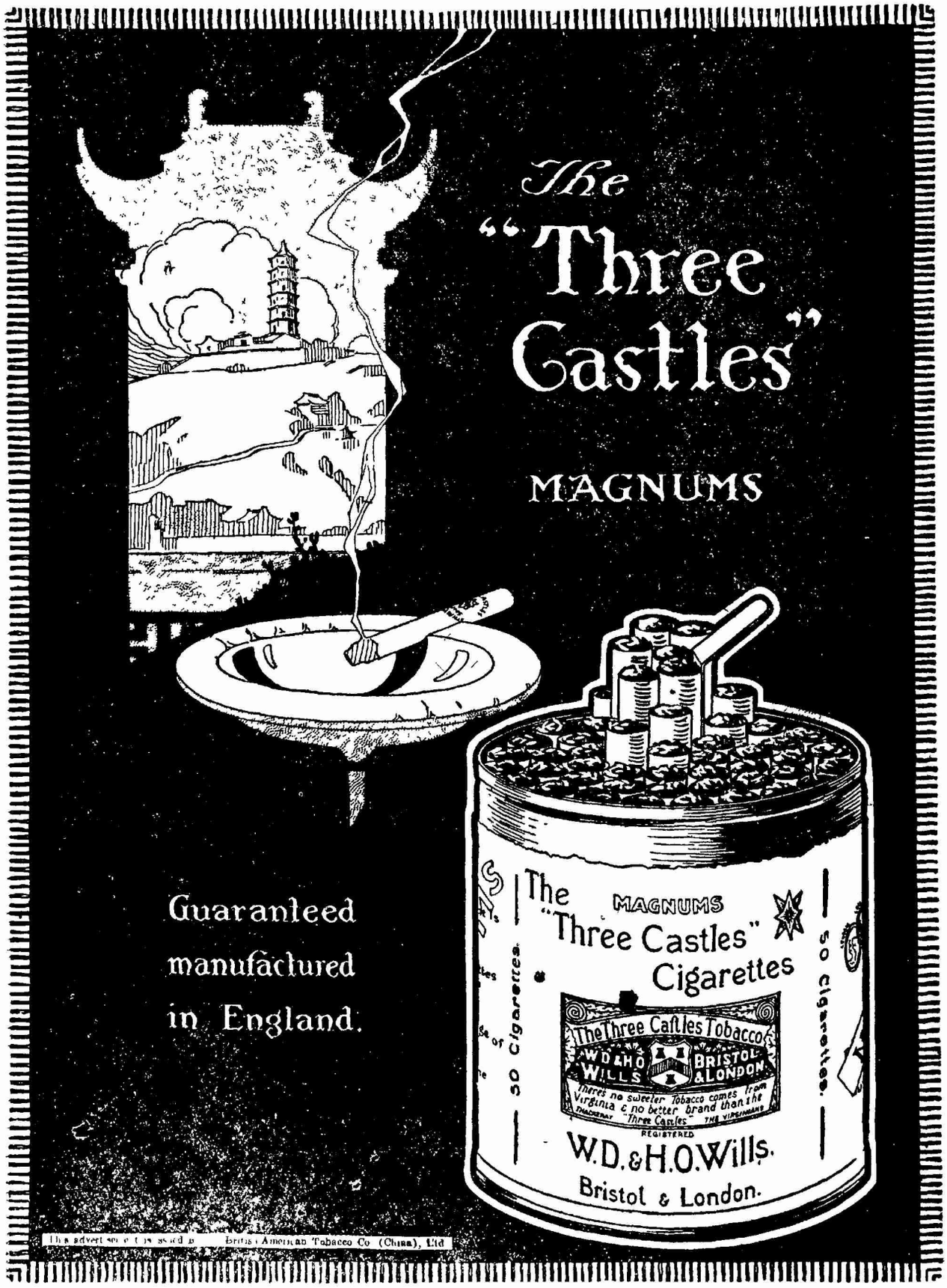
Among those who returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Hooster Stute* on Sunday, March 26. were: H. K. Murphy, of Murphy and Dana, architects, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Murphy; Sterling Fessenden, of the law firm of Fessenden, and Holcomb; Miss M. Cushman of New York, who will visit Dr. and Mrs. Schurman of Peking; D. R. Baker, manager at Shanghai for Edward Soule and Company; M.H. Hartigan, J. Gilliam and George Monk of the British American Tobacco Company, Hankow and Tsinanfu.

Miss Mohimie Maya Das, of Punjab, North India, arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to Peking to attend the conference of the World Christian Students. Miss Maya Das is associate general secretary of the national committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, and her special line is to develop work among the Indian women. Accompanying her is Miss Zachariah, a student of Madras University, who is also attending the conference. Miss Maya Das and Miss Zachriah are the only two Indian women holding offices in the Y. W. C. A., through out India.

The affiliation of the American College Club of Shanghai with the National Association in America, was the chief subject of discussion at the meeting of the club held at the American School, on Tuesday afternoon, March 28, which finally ended in a majority vote in favor of affiliation. Mrs. L. Freeman, president of the club presided. Miss Zung Wei-tsung, China's representative at the International Conference of Working Women at Genoa, gave a report of her trip, followed by three brief talks on "The College, Today, Yesterday, and Tomorrow," by Mrs. Clyde, Barton, and Miss Watson.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister to China, and party, arrived in Shanghai from Manila and South China, on Monday morning, March 27., on the *U S S. Albany*. Dr. Schurman while in Shanghai has been the guest of honor at several receptions and dinners. A reception was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Schurman, and Miss Schurman at the Columbia Country Club, on Monday afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock. On Tuesday evening Dr. Schurman was given a dinner at the Astor House by the members of the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association of China. The same evening Mrs. Schurman and Miss Schurman were entertained by the members of the American Woman's Club at a dinner at the Union Club The party went to Hangchow on Wednesday morning for a two days trip on West Lake, returning to Shanghai Thursday evening. On Friday, Dr. Schurman will address the members of the American University Club at the Carlton Cafe, and Friday evening will be a guest of the Chinese organizations at the Chinese Naval Club. From here the party proceeds on the *s. s. Albany* along the various parts on an inspection tour of the U. S. Consulates. At Chingwangtao the party will proceed to Peking. They have just returned from Manila, where Miss Barbara Schurman was married to Major John MacGruder, assistant Military Attache, Peking

It was announced at the March meeting of the national committee of the Y. W. C. A. that Miss Rosalee Venable has been appointed Miss Grace Coppock's successor as general secretary for China, to begin her work in this capacity, September 1, 1922.This announcement was enthusiastically received as Miss Venable brings to the position a thorough knowledge of association work both in America and China. Before coming to China she was general secretary in the Denver Association and has had much experience in city work. Miss Venable came to China December 31, 1918, and after studying in the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Peking Union Language School for a few months found that the Peking elimate was not agreeing with her health. She continued her language study in Kuling, returning to Shanghai in the fall of 1920 to assist with the finance campaign, and in the fall of 1921 after spending several more months in Kuling, she returned again to Shanghai, her health fully regained and was appointed city executive on the national staff. In this capacity she has passed the winter on the field, visiting Nanking, Hangchow, Canton and Hongkong, and is now on her way to Changsha. Miss Lina Willis, who was secretary to Miss Coppock, has been appointed acting general secretary until September 1.

News from Central China

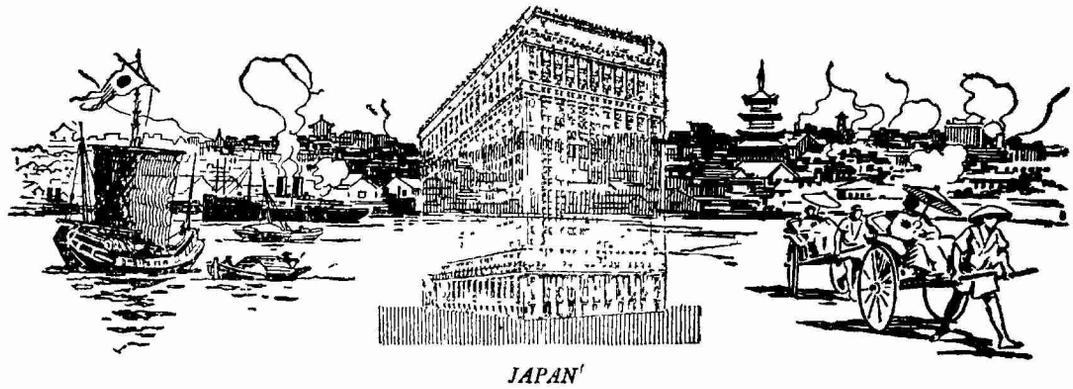
A Portugese consulate will shortly be opened in Hankow. Alb. G. Costa, the new Consul at Hankow, has arrived from Peking, and is staying in the Wagon-Lits Terminus Hotel. The temporary consulate office will be in the Russian Concession.

The Hankow branch of the Ta Chung Bank, a banking institution established by Minister of Finance Chang Hu, which is situated in the British Concession is now operating normally, although a sharp run has begun on the Bank at Peking. A run has also occurred on the branch of this bank at Chungking, Szechuen.

The Wuhan Students Federation has delegated one representative to make a special trip to Shanghai to pursuade David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee and one of the people's delegates to the recent Washington Conference, to accept the post of president of the Government Normal College at Wuchang.

The Japanese Journalists Club in Hankow entertained Chinese newspaper men at the Hing Hua restaurant last Tuesday. Representatives of the Chinese Newspapermen's Club were present at the dinner, at which the Japanese proposed the organization of a Chinese-Japanese Journalists Club so that they can get in closer touch with one another.

Outside of the Government Cotton Mill that has now suspended its operations, there are three big cotton mills operating in Wuchang, all of which are owned by Chinese



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An anti-cigarette society is being promoted by Chinese newspaper men in Hankow, and has a fair prospect of being organized. An initial meeting was held last week where it was unanimously adopted that the organization of this society should be proceeded with at once. The necessity and advisability of discontinuing cigarette advertising in Chinese newspapers was also discussed.

The twentieth anniversary of the Russian Club at Hankow is being celebrated in the club building today. Russian residents and guests of various nationalities in Hankow are in attendance at the entertainment. The Russian Club was founded twenty five years ago this day by a group of Russian residents in Hankow, which was then just beginning to develop as a modern commercial city.

The Governor of Shansi, General Yen Shih-san, has sent a special emissary to visit Hankow and Wuchang with the request for permission from the governors of Hupeh to supply Shansi province with large amounts of amunitions. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has promised to make arrangements to supply only the necessary amount of ammunitions for the fear that same may be needed in this center.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has recently requested General Chen Kwang-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, for permission to transport from Kiangsi province large supplies of rice to remedy the rice crisis in Hankow. It is now reported that General Chen has refused the request on the ground that rice crops in his province are not such as to warrant an enormous export without effecting conditions in Kiangsi.

Following the recent looting in Chishui district, the governors of Wuchang have received a request from the people there urging that no troops be sent to that place, as this would eventually mean a burden on them instead of being able to afford protection to lives and properties. It was complained that soldiers could merely give them more grief, and that a land of no soldiers would be a much happier place to live in.

Governor Chao Ti of Honan is said to be practically besieged within Honan province by Chihli troops, and is absolutely without power to carry out necessary dispositions for the maintenance of his territory. It is expected that Tsao Yin, brother of Marshal Tsao Kun, will be appointed to succeed Chao Ti to Tuchunship of Honan. The immediate struggle, which for a time was so imminent, has been avoided for the present.

The Wuchang Government Teachers College has not yet been resumed since the recent student strike against the principal, Mr. Tan. Thirteen students who were ringleaders of the agitations have been expelled from the college, and later deported from Wuchang to Hankow under military escort. Mr. Tan has received instruction from General Wu Pei-fu to remain in office, while the expelled students will not be allowed to return to school.

For the improvement of the Yangtze waterways, the Peking government has wired the authorities of Hupeh and Szechuen that Kao Ling-wei, former Minister of Finance and now Minister of the Interior at Peking, has been concurrently appointed director-general of the Commission on the Improvement of Yangtze River. But it is believed that owing to political and financial reasons, nothing can be done by the Yangtze Conservancy Commission for several years to come.

Members of the China Merchants Club of Hankow gave a dinner last Monday night in honor of W. Wright, manager of Anderson, Meyer and Company at Hankow, who is shortly leaving Hankow to take charge of the Shanghai office of the same firm. Many interesting speeches were made, and Z. U. Kwauk, engineer in charge of the mechanical department of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, proposed the toast of the guest voicing the general regret of those present in losing an old friend.

The dismissal of the former director of the Wuhan Telephone Administration by General Wu Pei-fu has been successfully accomplished by military coercion. General Wu's nominee finally crowded his predecessor, as well as the director appointed directly by the Ministry of Communications. The latter almost voluntarily retired from the contest with General Wu's nominee being assured that Wu's influence in this center overrules that of the Ministry of Communications and government.

A Russian, who arrived here last Sunday on a Japanese steamer, was found to be in possession of one picul of opium which he was carrying in his portmanteau. When searched by Customs examiners he was found to have a loaded revolver under his pillow in his cabin. He was then handed over to the Russian police, and on Monday he was brought before the Court for Russian Affairs which fined him $500 for the charge

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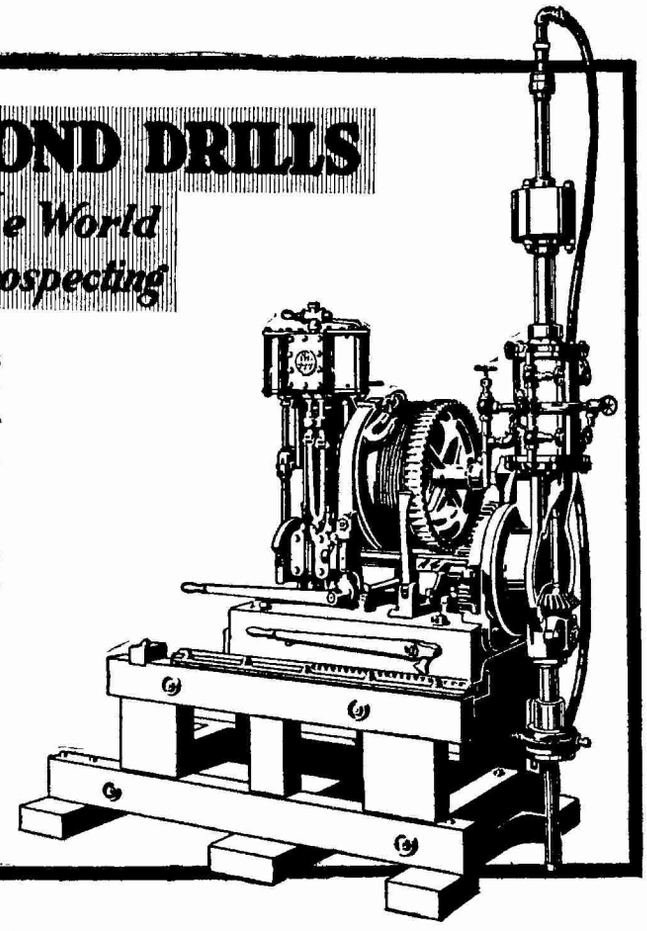

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

20-202

An order has been made for his deportation back to Shanghai where he used to live.

Representatives of the various trade guilds of Hankow held a general meeting in the Hankow Chamber of Commerce on March 14, when it was proposed the vigorous measures should be taken to bring to Wu Pei-fu's attention the excessive military taxes he has imposed on trade in this province. It was agreed that the chairman of the Chamber be requested to bring their pressure of opposition and protest to bear on General Wu Pei-fu, who seems to have ignored all previous complaints to this same effect.

For the purpose of facilitating telegraphic communication between Loyang and Hankow, General Wu Pei-fu is reported to have instructed his staff to investigate into the possibility of installing a wireless service to join Loyang and Hankow together. General Wu considers this necessary in view of the deep-rooted political developments now pending in the central provinces. The wireless at the Hankow end will be connected to the Wuchang wireless station, which has been operating with an outfit capable of communicating with Shanghai.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has returned from his recent trip to Yochow in connection with the military situation in Hunan province. General Hsiao has succeeded in dissuading General Chang Fu-lai, Garrison Commissioner at Yochow, from marching his troops to Changsha. He further stated that none of the forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen have yet reached Hengchow, and it is now considered to be very doubtful whether they would ever come there. In time of emergency from the south, Chihli troops at Yochow will by immediately marched into Changsha.

A representative of Commander Chao Heng-ti has arrived recently in Hankow from Changsha, and in his interviews with Chinese officials and foreign consular representatives, he declared that Chao Heng-ti desires it to be made known that Hunan will henceforth hold a neutral stand in any trouble that may develop as regards Canton's expedition. Hunan will neither bolster Sun Yat-sen in his march toward Peking, nor has it called to its aid Chihli troops from Yochow. He further stated that efforts are being made in Changsha to avoid the war now in the making.

To further his project of expedition to effect the downfall of the Peking government, Dr. Sun Yat-sen of the Canton government has appointed his old associate, Chen Chien to take charge of troop movements in Hunan, where General Chao Heng-ti is giving evidence of a pro-north attitude. Chen Chien is now investigating Chao's troops in Changsha in the hope that Chao may be tumbled out of Hunan some day so as to give Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Expeditionary Army an easy passage through Hunan. Hunanese predict that fighting can not be avoided in Hunan this year, and summer may not be passed without a civil war breaking out in that province.

Hankow, March 19, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

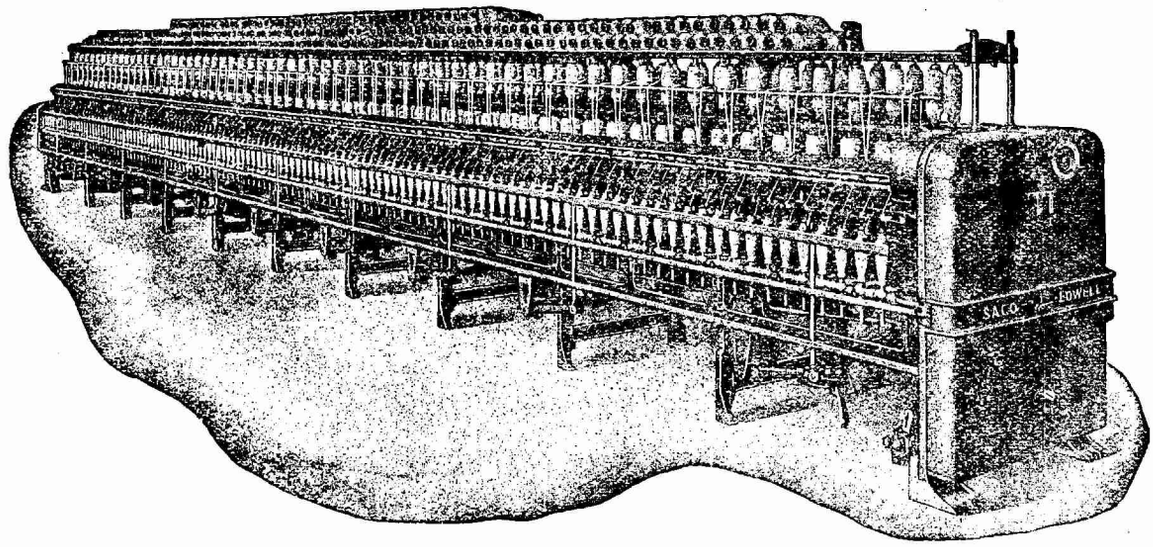
March 23. London dispatch says situation in Erin is worse, hot fighting breaks out.——Washington report says denials are being made of any secret Anglo-United States "understanding" existed in the event of any emergency arising under the Four-Power Treaty.——Peking dispatch says Trans-Siberian telegraph traffic has opened and service message from Europe to Peking taking twenty minutes.

March 24. The Reparations Commission's decisions include that of the 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind France shall receive 950,000,000 gold mards, and that suspension of payments will be considered by the commission on May 31, according to Paris dispatch.——

March 25. London report says H42 British submarine is rammed and sunk with death roll amounting to thirty persons.——Hot debating takes place in the U. S. Senate on the opposition to the Pacific Treaty, with Senator Borah leading.——In the House of Commons, London, drastic steps have been taken to impose heavy penalty on bomb crimes, and carrying of arms.——Dr. Baroft, British scientist and author, who headed expedition to Peru finds new South American race, who kill off the aged.——Prince of Wales arrives at Ceylon,

March 26. Final vote in the U. S. Senate says reservations exempts U. S. from obligation to employ armed force in Four Power Pact.——Belfast dispatch says riots still occur with a Catholic in Belfast slain as well as four of his sons. ——Washington dispatch says attempt to arrange mine-

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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AND 22 BRANCHES

ENGLAND
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ITALY
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RUSSIA
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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*
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SHANGHAI

owners conference has failed and strike predicted for April 1, is inevitable.——More than 2,000,000 tons of shipping, British and foreign, lying unemployed in thirty-six principal ports of the United Kingdom, of which 1,000,000 is British, is lying idle.——Hunan report says six pioneer American priests arrive in Hunan to take up work with Spanish Fathers.——Ottawa dispatch says a group of Canadian bank officials are accused for not mentioning a great impairment of the reserved funds of the bank.

March 27. House of Commons, London, adopts Naval estimates after a debate in which Rear Admiral Seuter contended that estimates were excessive on the assumption that there will be no war for ten years.——Dr. J. G. Schurman, U. S. Minister, arrives in Shanghai from Philippines visit, enroute to Peking, on inspection of U. S. Consulates.——Secretaries Hoover, Mellon and Hughes comprise commission to direct the Allied debts refunding operation.

March 28. Manila report says Major-General Wood uses veto power in a strong measure, vetoing sixteen of eighty-three bills passed by the Philippine Legislature.——Washington report says Judge Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, is to be cleared and charges brought against him by W. S. Fleming have failed.——Bombay dispatch says two Indians are sentenced to death for killing an American.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last report there is nothing further to report which may be interesting or cheerful reading by our friends. The market during the week has remained fairly steady with a slight easiness at the close due to the lack of demand from local Mills and increased arrivals from India.

For the present the market is steady but we still feel that an upward tendency may be expected in the near future.

Yarn—The market during the past week has been active; both spot and forward have appreciated considerably especially on 20's counts. General demand has been in evidence from Szechuen, Tientsin, Canton, Swatow, Kiangse, Anhwei, Fukien, Tsingtao and Chefoo. Deliveries are good and will continue considering the bareness of stocks in the interior marts, and as a consequence the undertone is healthy.

Liverpool, March 23, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—
Middling American, Spot .....10.81 Pence
" " May .....10.36 "
" " July .....10.23 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March, 23, 1922.

New York Market:—May.....17.69 Cents
July .....17.24 "
October .....16.86 "
December .....16.77 "
January .....16.65 "
Spot .....17.80 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 23, 1922.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 477 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, March..... " 340 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 380 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow .....Tls. 35.00
Shanghai ..... " 32.00
" M-ginned, ... " 32.00
Taichong ..... " 35.00
Tone of the Market:—*Quiet.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, March 22, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds.....	3rd	4½'s	1928.....	99.10
Victory Bonds.....		4¾'s	1922-23 ...	100.90

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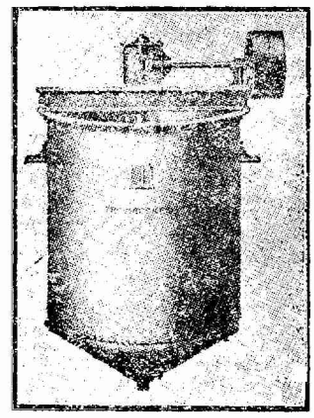

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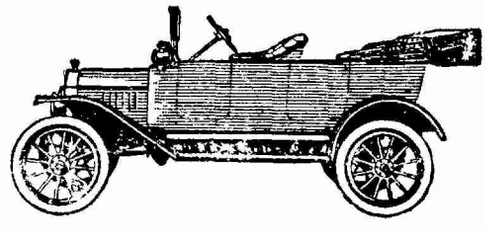

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Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 29th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Exchange:—After minor fluctuations, the London price of silver at 33 5/8 is 1/8 higher than this day last week, the rise is said to be chiefly due to Indian buying. Our T/T rate on London has remained unchanged throughout the week at 3/2 1/2, although the majority of transactions recorded have been at rates varying from 3/4d. to 1 3/8 above this. The market has been particularly quiet but at the same time steady and what little there has been doing, has been mainly of a speculative nature. Exports still remain stagnant and, as far as can be ascertained, little support to the market can be expected from this quarter in the immediate future. We close steady with sellers of T/T on London at 3/3 5/8, New York 72 3/8, with a small premium offering for cosh money.

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 32,178,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,160,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 33,790,000 an increase of $ 1 670,000
Estimated value in Tls. 56,506,000 as against Tls. 67,468,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. March 23	Friday March 24	Sat. March 25	Mon. Mar. 27	Tuesday March 28	Wed. March. 29
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.587	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4
4m/s ,,	—	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
T/T India	253.728	251	251	251	251 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2
T/T France	826.304	775	775	775	780	780	780
T/T N. Y.	71.837	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
T/T H'kong	74.880	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/4	75	75
T/T Japan	65.956	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	68	68	68 1/4
T/T Batavia	193 685	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
T/T Straits	70 043	72	72	72	72	72	72
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/6.587	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/ 5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4
6m/s ,, ,,	3/7.837	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	926.304	825	825	825	830	830	830
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.837	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75	75	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	March 23	March 24	March 25	March 27	March 28	March. 29
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 5/8	33 3/8	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 5/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $. 65 1/2	G. $. 64 7/8	G. $. 65	G. $. 64 3/4	G $. 64 7/8	G. $. 65
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 324 90	Tls. 324 40	Tls. 324 60	Tls. 324 60	Tls. 324 10	Tls. 324 80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72 475	72.55	72 475	72.4625	72 4625	72.45
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	2%	2 1/2%	3 1/2%	6%	4%	3%

Bank of England rate of discount		4 1/2%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3 1/2%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3 1/4%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3 1/4%	

London on Paris T/T	48.71
London on Germany T/T	1480
New York on London T/T	437
Bombay on London T/T	1/3 1/2
Hongkong on ,, T/T	2/5 3/4
Yokohama ,, ,, T/T	2/2 1/16

American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible.....	6's	1925.....	115 1/4
Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	7's	1931.....	106 1/4
New York City.....	4 1/4	1965.....	105 1/4
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common.....			14 3/4
Pacific Development Corporation Stock.....			9 1/4

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatres: Very little change has taken place during the week. Market remains dull and only small lots have changed hands for Europe. A slight decline in prices has taken place, and business has been done on the basis of Taels 1350 for Double Deer 13/22. America remains inactive, with no demand.

Tsatlees: The stock is exhausted.

Tussahs: There is no change in this market. We understand America is willing to buy a few bales, but at so low a price that it will probably not result in business for some time.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

20 B/s China Steam Filature	T. L. Dragon	13/15	X-1	Tls.	1330
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Dragon Horse	13/15	X 1	,,	1260
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle	11/13	X-1	,,	1295
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Double Deer	13/15	1-2	,,	1350
30 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Pasteur	13/15	X-1	,,	1280
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Double Leopard	11/13	X-1	,,	1300
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Sun Fish	13/15	X-1	,,	1250
10 ,, Meinchow Steam Filature	Dragon & Phoenix		1	,,	1080
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Monster & Book		1	,,	1080
10 ,, Meinyang	S. T.		2	,,	545

Shipment up to March 21, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures..	19658 B/s	15927 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	7229 ,,	455 ,,
White Silks.....	6853 ,,	7195 ,,
Yellow Silks.....	11214 ,,	9068 ,,
Tussahs.....	9804 ,,	5843 ,,

Yokohama: Reports market continues active. There is a large demand. The stock is about. 13,500 Bales.

Japanese Report:

Silk Company in Kobe

It is proposed to establish a silk company in Kobe with a capital of 10,000,000 yen by the projectors of the Kobe Raw Silk Trade Encouragement Association, which was to hold the opening ceremony in the Kobe Chamber of Commerce on the 11th. The proposed company will hold its inaugural meeting with in this month, and as soon as it is established, the Kobe municipal testing office will be set about.

The Proposed Silk Company in Kobe

With regard to the proposal to establish a raw silk trading company in Kobe with a capital of 10,000,000 yen, it is further understood that the foundation committee's meeting having been held lately, Mr. S. Kawanishi was appointed the Chairman of the committee, and the major portion of the capital was subscribed, so that the company's foundation general meeting will be convened at an early date. At the same time, preparations have been nearly completed for the establishment of a silk testing house in Kobe by the local Muninipality, and the local Municipal Council is shortly to be asked its approval of the project.

The Proposed Japanese-American Silk Testing Co.

With regard to the proposal to establish in Yokohama a silk testing company with Japanese and American capital, it is understood that the project is nearly at a stand still now. A few merchants in Yokohama are opposed to it for the reason that the establishment of the proposed testing house will only partially benefit raw silk dealers from Yokohama It will be undoubtedly convenient, if all goods from this place to America are passed without re-inspection in America. However, all our raw silk is not re-inspected in America at present and it is wiser to urge the necessity of an extension of the present Government Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama, for its extension will make it unnecessary for all Japan silk to be re-inspected in America.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to March 15th 1922)	188,000 B/s	
,, 1920/1921	,,	85,000	,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	190,000	,,

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, March 4, to March 9, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls — Bales; Pcs.— Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.— Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1).

S. S. Korea Maru, from U. S A , February 10

Iron Hoop Cuttings	Pls	1,428
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	510
Iron Pipes and Fittings	,,	2 464
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls.	453
Wire Shorts	,,	1,923
Carbon, Black	,,	422
Paper, Writing	,,	100
Rosin	,,	1,817
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,290
Cigarettes	Mille	38,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls	524,449

S S Nanking, from U S A., February 10.

Zinc Plates	Pls	34
Asparagus, Canned	,,	201
Fruits Canned	,,	74
Fruits, Dried	,,	41
Leather, Sole	,,	73
Milk, Evaporated	,,	257
Oranges, Fresh	,,	22
Jams	,,	88
Canned Vegetables	,,	441
Sauce	,,	67
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	38,250
From Honolulu.		
Fruits, Canned	Pls.	11
Motor-cars	Pcs	1

S. S Havre Maru, from U. S. A , February 10

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 700	Pls	2,520
Cigarettes	Mille	45,000
Hosiery	Doz	134
Shoes	Pairs	72

S. S. West Faralon, from U. S. A., February 10

Iron Bars	Pls	5 043
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	130,580
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	101,497
Turpentine	Galls	420

S. S Keystone State, February 22.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls 25	Pls.	25

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	169

To Seattle.

Feather, Goose	Pls.	30
Walnuts Kernels	,,	188
Skins, Raccoon	,,	2,000
Foreign Goods		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	36

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	Pls.	35.14
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 10	,,	9.94
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 18	Pls.	18 00
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	32.52
Wool, Sheep's	,,	130
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	2,500
Skins, Kid	,,	8,722
Skins, Weasel	,,	8,000
Carpets	,,	546

S. S Sweden Maru, rom U. S. A., Feb. 11.

Wheat	Pls	70,242

S S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A , Feb. 11.

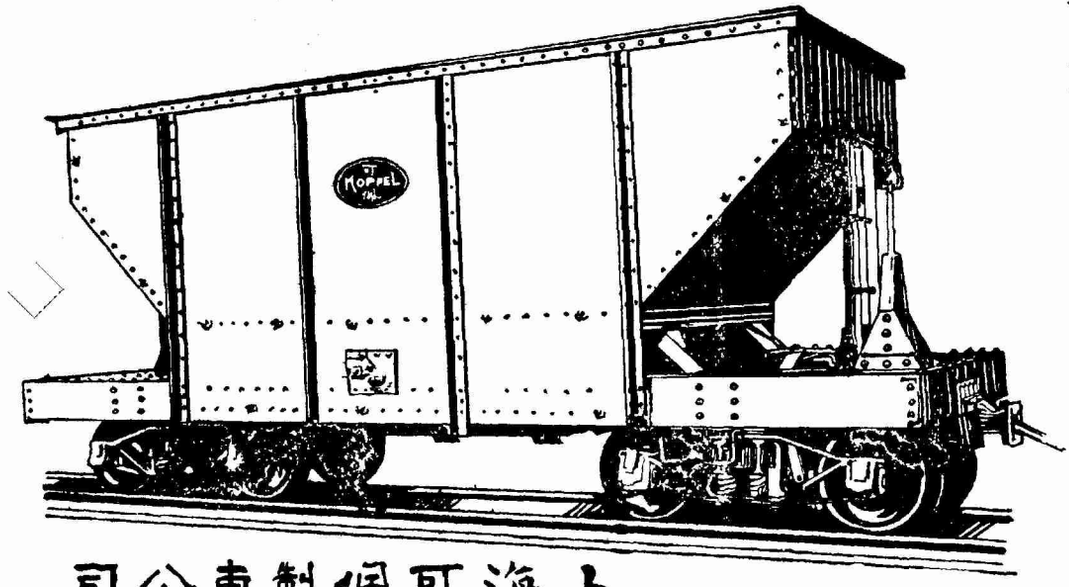
Cotton, Raw, Bls 450	Pls	1,660
Apples, Fresh	,,	291
Flour Wheat	,,	7,368
Cigars	Mille	23

S S Esther Dollar, from U. S. A , Feb 14.

Cotton Sheetings, Grey, 11 lb.	Pcs	4,000
Typewriters	,,	2
Iron Bar Ends	Pls	1,680
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheet, Plain	Pls	1,602
Tinned Plates	,,	809
Barley	,,	1,680
Canned Asparagus	,,	10
Canned Fruits	,,	42
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	165
Carbon, Black	,,	276
Corn Syrup	,,	252
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures	,,	219
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	39
Paper, Waxed	,,	33
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	936
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,347
Catsup	,,	190
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	9,830
Cigarettes	Mille	72,780
Machinery	Hk. Tls	38,353

S. S. Katori Maru, from U. S A Feb. 15

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	Pls	350
Iron Bars	,,	3,698
Lead, in Pigs	,,	840
Fish, Salt	,,	2,720
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,756
Hats	Doz.	38



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New Books and Publications

More About China

The Chinese As They Are, by J. R. Saunders. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company: 1921.

CHINA is coming into the publishers lists with a vengeance since the convening of the Washington Conference. Just whether this indicates an actual demand on the part of the Western reading public for more information with regard to this large Asiatic nation or whether it is a publishers' anticipation of such a demand it is not permissable the reviewer to say. However, there is an ever increasing amount of information and misinformation with regard to China in its ever phase and it is to be hoped that readers in the United States and elsewhere will gain some knowledge of affairs in this section of the world.

Coming in the midst of this flood of books on China, *The Chinese As They Are*, has the advantage of a good title, at a casual glance, and a writer who has spent a number of years in the nation as a missionary and has thus gotten in close touch with the people of the country and their affairs. It can be said here without exaggeration that in the consideration of all classes of foreigners in China the missionaries come closer to actually knowing the Chinese and appreciating their aims, ambitions and native psychology than any others.

This volume has the advantage of being simple in its style and diction and unassuming in its tone. It is an unpretentious narrative that does not attempt to solve the problems of the country, with a decided optimistic strain running through it with regard to the gains that are being effected by the propagation of Christianity. Several chapters are devoted to missionary work and the results achieved.

Dr. Saunders deals with subjects of a wide range, from business to music and from labor to ancestral worship. His entire treatment is of an intimate nature and one that maintains more of a conversational tone than an ambitious literary style.

The Chinese As They Are is not a book that will be referred to in the years to come as anything of an authority, it is not a work that will give any advanced ideas on the future of China but it is a book that will give a more personal appreciation of institutions and people in the nation. Its introduction to people is assisted materially by a large number of illustrations.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Death of Sir Everard Fraser

Read the article on p.123-124

Questions. 1. What position in China did Sir Everard Fraser hold? 2. When did he first come to China? What different positions did he hold? 3. What is said about his knowledge of the Chinese language and of Chinese history? 4. What were the chief qualities of his character? 5 In what did his ability chiefly lie? 6. What is the influence of such a career as Sir Everard Fraser's upon international relations?

2. The "Anti-Bolshevik Bill" in Japan

Read the editorial article on p.121, second column.

Questions. 1. By what assembly was this passed? 2. What is the House of Peers? 3. Carefully read articles I, II, and V of the text of this bill. What offences do they specify? 4. What criticism can be made of these articles? What is the danger in such legislation? 5. *Topic for Study*: Look up the topic *Alien and Sedition Laws* in any text-book of American History, note the consequences of those laws. 6. What conclusions can be drawn from the action of the House of Peers in passing this measure?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Political Situation at Present

Read the editorial on pp.121-122.

Questions. 1. In what respects has the political situation in China improved recently? 2. Compare the relative prestige and political influence of Generals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu. which is in the stronger position? 3. What was the purpose of General Wu's circular telegram of March 10? Does General Wu's explanation of his attitude seem reasonable? 4. Will the telegram in any way either increase or decrease his political influence? 5. In what respect will the next year be politically important? Read the news item on p.131, second column. 6 For how long a term does the President of China serve? 7. When will the term of President Hsu expire? 8. How is a new President to be elected? Could this be done as things are at present? 9. How should the next national parliament be constituted?

2. The Tien Ma Hui

Read the article on pp.124-125.

Questions. 1. What is the purpose of this society, and how long has it existed? 2. Are these artists attempting anything new? 3. What are the chief differences between Chinese art and Western art as you know it? Is a combination of the two kinds of art possible? 4 What is said about the work of Mr. H. S. Liu? 5. In what respects is painting "an international language" that all can read? 6. Do you believe that the best possible work in Chinese art has already been done, and that there is nothing to be gained by attempting new methods?

3. The Emancipation of Chinese Women

Read the article on pp.126-127.

Questions. 1. Are people more interested in *social* reform today than in political reform? 2. What particular question in regared to women is here discussed? 3. What is the attitude of Governor Chen Chiung-ming? What seems to be the attitude of prominent women in Canton? 4. On what ground do the women of Canton base their arguments? 5. State the arguments for and against their request regarding the right of women to serve as waitresses? If it were in your power to decide what should be done, what would be your decision?

4. The Politics of China

Read the article on this subject, pp. 129-131.

The writer indicates in a satirical manner the effect of the personal and local viewpoint of most people in convincing themseles that they understand the complexities of the political situation in China.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Commerce and Indu.try in Central China

A large number of the news items from Central China, to be found on pp. 150-54, deal with matters that are of interest to the student of the economic development of China. The questions are based upon some of these items. The student is expected to find the particular item referred to.

Questions 1. How do you explain a continued depreciation of cash currency? 2. What is the usual cause of the depreciation of currency? 3. What is the remedy that the Chinese shops are thinking of using? 4. Why is it better to use this remedy than to keep cash as the currency and increase prices? 5. Why are the merchants directly interested in preventing foreign firms from establishing themselves in inland cities not opened as treaty ports? 6. Where is the next annual meeting of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce to be held? 7. What is a motor tractor? a gang plow? For what purpose are these being brought into Central China? 8. Do you think that a large farm using machines will be able to compete with the small farms of the Chinese farmers? 9. If the large farm is successful what effect will it have upon the people of the district? 10. What country leads the world in the production of antimony? What uses are made of antimony? What is the cause of the present lack of prosperity in its production? 11. Compare the attitude of the business community at Hankow toward the stock exchanges with the history of the exchanges during the past months in Shanghai. 12. Why is better transportation between Chengtu and Chungking of such great importance? Will it be easy or difficult to build a railway between these two cities? 13. How do you explain General Wu Pei-fu's opposition to the proposed 96 million dollar domestic loan?

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
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TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 23, 1922, Cause No. 1583, Lu Nge Nee v. Edward Maurer & Co.; testimony taken of Li Woh Ni.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1668, U. S. v. Armstrong; pleading.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1639, U. S. v. Roth; testimony taken of complainant and defendant.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1667, U S. v. Honigsberg; testimony taken of Maguire.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1669, U. S. v. Cotter; testimony taken of defendant.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1672, U. S. v. Honigsberg; testimony taken of Maguire,
„ 25, „ „ „ 1673, U. S. v. Martin; testimony taken of Dr. Fearn.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1675, U. S. v. Clyde; testimony taken of Wilhelmsen, Valboe and Anderson.

Judgments and Orders:

March 23, 1922, Cause No. 1583, Lu Nge Nee v. Edward Maurer & Co.; judgment in favor of plaintiff.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1668, U. S. v. Armstrong; jail sentenre suspended.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1639, U. S. v. Roth; adjourned until April 1st.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1667, U. S. v. Honigsberg; fine of $10.00
„ 25, „ „ „ 1669, U, S. v. Cotter; adjourned until April 1st.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1672, U. S. v. Honigsberg; fine of $10 00.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1673, U. S. v. Martin; dismissed with caution.

In the Department of Justice

IN RE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

(Opinion filed February 8, 1922.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Editor)

ADOPTION: JURISDICTION of the United States Court for China to render decrees of adoption remains unquestioned.

DAUGHERTY *Attorney General*, to Secretary of State HUGHES

I have the honor to reply to your letter of September 17, 1921, in which you state that you will be glad to have the Attorney General reconsider the opinion rendered by the Acting Attorney General on April 7, 1920, at the request of your Department (32 Op. A. G. 162) in so far as it relates to the citizenship status of George Feuerbach and the decree of adoption of said George Feuerbach issued by the United States Court for China. You informed me that you made this request in view of the bearing of the opinion on the personal and property rights of American citizens in China and of the resulting public interest in any decision of the question.

The opinion referred to expressed the view that if an illegitimate child born outside the United States is legitimated by the law of the state where the father is domiciled at the time of his marriage with the child's mother, or his acknowledgment of the child, the child is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes. The opinion, after stating that these considerations were decisive of two of the cases submitted to my predecessor, continued:

> "However, in the case of George Feuerbach the situation is different. His claim of American citizenship rests upon a decree of adoption, and legitimation of the United States Court for China entered on the petition of Gustav Feuerbach, the father. The jurisdiction of the courts of this country to enter such decrees rests entirely upon statute. No such jurisdiction has been conferred upon the United States Court for China, and the decree in question is, therefore, of no effect."

The United States Court for China has judicially determined that it *has* jurisdiction to hear and determine a petition by American citizens for the adoption of a minor child. *In re* Adoption of Alice Alford (1 Extraterritorial Cases, 441), decided January 22, 1915, holds that the court has jurisdiction of such a case where the adopted child is the offspring of American citizens. *In re* Adoption of Pearl Covert Wu (1 Extraterritorial Cases, 753) decided May 18, 1918, holds that the court has jurisdiction to decree the adoption by American citizens of a child not the offspring of American citizens. Other cases of decrees of adoption rendered by the same court are *In re* Adoption of Mary Heal, Cause No. 439, and *In re* Adoption of George Feuerbach, Cause No. 662.

My predecessors have repeatedly refused to pass upon any question whose answer might bring this Department "into conflict with a judicial tribunal." An answer has been declined to a question which

March 28, 1922, Cause No. 1675, U. S. v. Clyde; sentenced to 60 days in American jail.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 22, 1922, Cause No. 1669, U. S. v. Cotter; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1652, In re Estate of Charles F. McWilliams; will; depositions.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1617, U. S. v. Keinanen; order.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1673, U. S. v. Martin; order.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1668, U. S. v. Armstrong; peace bond.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1549, Hansen v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; receiver's report.
„ 34, „ „ „ 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart, Moore, and Mason, Hart & Co.; complaint; affidavit to support writ of attachment; bond; summons to answer issued; writ of attachment issued.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1671, Pate v. Martin; petition.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1667, U. S. v. Honigsberg; order.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1672, U. S. v. Honigsberg; complaint; order.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1675, U. S. v. Clyde; affidavit; writ issued.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1671, Pate v. Martin; summons to answer issued; marshal's return of summons to answer.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1674, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Bickel; petition; summons to answer issued.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1675, U. S. v. Clyde; marshal's return of writ.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart; Moore; Mason, Hart & Co.; amended complaint.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1621, Steele v. Kosel & Kosel; judgment.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1527, Darling v. Fox Film Corporation; alias summons to answer.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1675, U. S. v. Clyde; order.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1583, Lu Nge Nee v. Edward Maurer Co. Inc.; judgment.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1676, Merchandise Brokerage Co. v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; petition.
„ 29, „ „ „ 1676, Merchandise Brokerage Co. v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; summons to answer issued

might bring the Department into conflict with the decision of a state court (20 Op. A. G. 618); where the question involved had not been judicially determined, but was the subject of a pending suit (23 Op. A. G. 221; 23 Op. A. G. 585); where the question was preeminently for judicial determination although not the subject of a pending suit (19 Op. A. G. 56; 24 Op. A. G. 69,74); and *a fortiori*, where a court had already passed upon the question (24 Op. A. G. 59; 32 Op. A. G. 472).

In accordance with these views, with which I am in full sympathy, I must decline to pass upon the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China to decree either the adoption or the legitimation of George Feuerbach. It follows that the opinion expressed in 33 Op. A. G. 162, that no jurisdiction has been conferred upon the United States Court for China to enter a decree of adoption or legitimation, is herewith

SUPERSEDED AND WITHDRAWN.

In the U. S. Court for China

(Commissioner's Jurisdiction)

JOSEPH R. DARLING
Plaintiff.
—v—
FOX FILM CORPORATION,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1527
Civil No. 529
ALIAS SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 28, 1922.
W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Fox Film Corporation,
Shanghai,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

F. J. Schubl
U. S. Commissioner and Ex-officio Judge, Consular Court, District of Shanghai.

(SEAL)

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: S. St. Clair, Hongkong; Mrs. Stevenson, Hongkong; E. Goldsmith, Hankow; Miss E. A. Kemo; J. Brand, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cowen, Peking; W. G. Bannan, Shanghai; W. Wishart, Shuntien; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoffman, Manila; P. R. Faymonville; F. G. Soter; Mr. and Mrs. Warren; Mrs. T. W Simmon, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. S Morse, New York; J. S. Hunger, Patavia; R. Sun, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cox, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Golden, Peking; Mr. and Mrs Parmelee, Hongkong; Lancaster, Hongkong; Dr. Taft, Hongkong; Miss Earl, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs L. W. Meyer, Peking; D. R. Baker, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Osborn, New York; F. D. Gordon, New York; Mrs. Nottingham; Miss Stone, U. S. A.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Adamson; M Alkazin; Mr. and Mrs Alther; R. R. Arlt; Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ball; Miss Belbin; P. R. Borger; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bridges; A. Birchall; W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Blackburn; Capt. and Mrs. N. V. Bowater; G. Bowack; Mrs. M. Breaker; E. Chen; Mrs. A. A. Crowford; J. S. Damazio; P. J. Davie; H. W. Dean; C. H. Dodds; J. F. De Vault; Felluzean; P. C. Fenwick; O. B. Grainsborough; J. H. Grant; M. Gell; Miss Goodfellow; Mrs. Grundmen; S. Guttas; N. S. Gastton; E. R. C. Healley; J. E. Hope; H. S. Houghton; G. S. D. Hamel; Mr. and Mrs. Harvie; P. Hiatt; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; F. E. Hamel; Lt. R. C. Hannah; T. H. Henriques; I. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Joseph; E. M. Lamb; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Leonard; L. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; Mr. and Mrs. Kosloff; A. M. Lowe; H. Lewin; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marshall; Mrs. C. H. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Myers; S. F. Mortimer; Mrs. Massebouef; Mrs. R. B. Miller; D. C. MaCloskie; C. Nopper; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parker; M. Pirovaud; E. P. Pigni; F .G. Prescott; W. Eohd; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mr. and Mrs. Romar; P. J. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren; Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Roberts; Mrs. L. S. Sabin; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; E E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mrs. F. A. Stigmiller; R. Shudd; J. Stavers; J. M. Switzer; D. G. Talbot; A. Whyte; Mr. and Mrs. T. C White; Miss H. C Wilson; F W. Watson; Miss L M. Wilkinson; P. Wearne; Mrs. M. E. West; H. B. Wilson, A. B. Wyatt; H. J. Young; S. S. Young.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Capt. Weidman; Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin, Newchwang; Mrs. G. Volckort, Tientsin; S. Karatzas; Mrs. S. Karatzas; Miss T. A Cartin, Peking; A. Ribin, Harbin; G. Tschudin Kobe; J. E. Nielsen, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. O. Homka; R. Wilhehn, Tientsin; E. Reis, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Greenland; W. H. Foster, Th. Erzinger, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bradford Kobe; Mrs. Strubiec; Miss Mullesen, Mr. and Mrs C. B. Alfred Fletcher, New York; Miss Tracey, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ward, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lindsay, Shanghai; Miss White, Newzealand; Capt. and Mrs. Hall Newzealand; Dr. J. H. Jorden, England; Capt. Hansen, England; J. Rasmussen, England, Commandant Durlot, France; Capt. Klepper; Mrs. Klepper; Capt. and Mrs. Fron; Lt. and Mrs. Blamens; Jacques Schmitt, Swiss; E. Warster, Swiss, E. Wei, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dveyrin, Dairen; K. Schnabel, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sly, Canton; D. R. Stein, Peking; G. Gordoy Holmes, Dairen; W. S. Ohler, Peking; C. Tsinun Kobe; A. Long; H. Schnez, Local; Miss C. E. Baptie, Ningpo; K. J. Hara, Tokyo; K. Matsumoto, Tokyo; E. Sechach; George A. Diss, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Valentin, Local; W. G. Andrewarthin, Austalia; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Franklin, Singapore; L. S. Harland, Singapore; B. Beldring, Hongkong; P. H. Munro Faron, Hangchow; Mrs. Graham, Hankow; Mrs. Fluxnan, Hankow; A. Kooyman; Wm. Silverker, Tientsin; Mrs. E. H. Gunther, Hongkong; Mrs. L. R. Balderston, Hongkong; Mrs. W. S. Stevens; Mrs. Margand Stevens; D. Miller, Horgkong; Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman, Shanghai; H. C. Webster, Chefoo; Dr. Adelive E. Gard, Hongkong; Miss Gard, Hongkong; Mrs. F. Kiltermaster; Hongkong; K. Matsmoto, Hongkong; J J. Fegelbom; Hankow; Miss J. Commeselinssen, Local; N. Rater, Tientsin; Mrs. Niven, Local; Mrs. E. Bonsfield, Peking; Mise Malleso, Peking.

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